PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

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No. 52,836—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

GILBERT, PORTER & CO.'S BULL DOG BOTTLING OF BASS'S ALE AND GUINNESS' STOUT CAN BE HAD AT All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 3 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* PENINSULAR ..	5294	A. G. Cubitt	11th April.
M.L. BRITANNIA ...	6525	F. H. Seymour ...	18th "
* MASSILIA	8011	G. W. Cockman...	25th "
M.L. PERSIA ...	7951	W. A. Wheler ...	2nd May
* PENINSULAR ..	5294	A. G. Cubitt	9th "
M.L. CALEDONIA ..	7558	E. H. Gordon	16th "
* INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	23rd "
M.L. PENINSULAR.	5294	A. G. Cubitt	30th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 10th March, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX...	C. Bellen.....	4,194	1st May, 1903.
IMPERATOR ...	P. Revelich.....	4,119	1st June 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE ...	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MAR. BACQUEHEM...	T. Ravenich.....	4,409	18th April 1903
b FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich .	6,043	17th May 1903
b SILESIA	...	5,159	18th June 1903

b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA.....	E. Cobol.....	4,331	30th April, 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
R. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 1st April, 1903.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES,
FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines,

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates: ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

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VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT Bombay Gazette "Steam Press."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 10th April, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,127 tons, on TUESDAY, the 14th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on TUESDAY, the 14th April, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Pashni and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 9th April at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 15th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,860 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 15th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th April, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS...	5,707	Dupuy Fromy ...	9th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,393	Schmitz	7th May 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Marcantetti	4th June 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Guigues, to sail on or about the 29th April, 1903.
For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD,
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Re. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

EASTER 1903.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FROM
ITALY
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINEST CHOCOLATE.

EASTER EGGS.

THE SAME CAN NOW BE HAD
IN
FANCY BASKETS, SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

INSPECTION INVITED.

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25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY
"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.
HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

OUR SPECIALITIES FOR THE LAST 35 YEARS.
HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE,
AS SUPPLIED TO
GOVERNMENT HOUSES
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SIMLA AND MADRAS.

HAMS
Finest Home-cured Pale Cumberland.

	Rs. a.
From 7 to 24 lbs. each, in Canvas	
(Original weights) ..... per lb.	1 2
Half Ham, Raw ..... "	1 4
Whole or half Ham, cooked ..... "	2 0
Cooked, cut in slices ..... "	2 8

BACON

	Rs. a.
FINEST WILTSHIRE MIDDLE HARRIS'S CROWN BRAND ..... per lb.	
Special cure, in Canvas 20-30 lbs. each "	1 2
Do do in cut ..... "	1 3
Do Belly, in Canvas from 12 lbs. each .. "	1 0
Do do in cut .. ... "	1 1
CUMBERLAND in Canvas from 10 lbs. each	1 0
Do do in cut ..	1 1

CHEESE
Stilton English Prize Dairy

	Rs. a.
(NOW IN SEASON)	
(Original Weights) from 12 lbs. each, per lb.	1 0
Do do in cut ..... "	1 8
AMERICAN ..... "	0 12
CAMEMBERT, real, in Glass Jars each	1 4
CHEDDAR, pale loaf (about 12 lbs. each) "	0 14
CHESHIRE ENGLISH ..... "	1 0
EDAM, DUTCH, whole Cheese ..... "	0 12
GLOSTER DOUBLE ..... "	0 14
GRUYERE, finest quality ..... "	1 0

FRESH POMPHRET, SALMON, PRAWNS, Etc., Etc., packed in Ice and forwarded to any Railway Station in India.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,
BOMBAY.

ICES, ENGLISH AND ITALIAN
CAKES AND
FANCY SWEETS.
WE HAVE THE MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT ON PLAIN AND FANCY CAKES FOR FESTIVE OCCASIONS IN BOMBAY.
Our Confectioners are artists and turn out the most artful DINNER-TABLE DECORATIONS in the form of palatable SWEETS ever sold in India.
BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AND DINNERS AVAILABLE DAILY.
WINES AND SPIRITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
SELECT BILLIARD TABLE.
PEARSE & CO.,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

EVERY WEAK MAN
SUFFERING from NERVOUS or PHYSICAL DEBILITY should send for a valuable Pamphlet explaining how all nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The method is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure sent in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge. A. E. HORTON, 7 & 8, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENG. Over 20 years continuous success.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office

CARRIAGE CLOCKS.
ALL WITH LEVER ESCAPEMENT AND ADJUSTED COMPENSATION BALANCE WHEEL, WINDING ONCE A WEEK.
In Ormolu Gilt Cases and outer Leather Travelling Cases.

TIMEPIECES,
From Rs. 35 to Rs. 85.
ALARUMS,
On Gong or Bell, Rs. 45 to Rs. 75.
CLOCKS,
Striking Hours and Half Hours, Rs. 95 to Rs. 140.
REPEATERS,
Striking Hours when Interrogated, Rs. 130 to Rs. 275.
QUARTER REPEATERS.
Striking Hours and all Quarters when interrogated, from Rs. 190 to Rs. 350.
CALENDAR WITH REPEATER.
And some additionally supplied with Alarum, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 385.
REPEATER WITH ALARUM.
In various sizes, from Rs. 180 to Rs. 390.
MIGNON REPEATERS
With Enamelled or Gilt Dials, smallest size, Rs. 120 to Rs. 280.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
WATCH AND CLOCKMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the
FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 5/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.
"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.
"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.
"MULETA" Graciosos
3 1/2 inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
RAILWAY GUIDE.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price: Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," from COLOMBO, THE STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, are hereby informed that she has landed her cargo in the Victoria Dock Shed No. 7.

All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent into the Office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, or before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse from the landing shed, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

P. DE BURE,
Agent.

Bombay, 8th April, 1903.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 12½ per cent. on the paid up Capital for the year ending 31st December, 1902, will be paid to Registered Shareholders, on and after TUESDAY, the 14th April, 1903, at the Offices of the Company, Oriental Buildings.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Bombay, 9th April, 1903.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 9th, 10th, 11th and 13th instant, those days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1903.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Library of the Home, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 5-30 P.M.

Subscribers and all interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.

F. E. HARDCASTLE,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay up to 1 P. M. on TUESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1903. (1) For constructing four additional Chawls on the Board's Agripada Estate costing about Rs. 4,00,000. (2) For constructing Resaldars Quarters, European and Native Officers Stables and Stables for sick Horses, costing about Rs. 12,000.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 each be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of (1) Rupees 1,500 (2) Rupees 200 to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board,

IBRAHIM AHMADAI, L.C.E.F.R.I.B.A.,
Ag. Trust Engineer.

Trust's Engineer's Office, Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 3rd April 1903.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. HAJEE EBRAHIM BROS. beg to inform their numerous Customers that their Establishment has been REMOVED to No. 1, Sitaram Buildings, next to Crawford Market.

The BOOT and SHOE DEPARTMENT will REMAIN in their Old Premises, No. 1, Upper Storey, opposite Crawford Market.

LE MOHAMED HAJI HABIB & CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons CLAIMING against or being indebted to the above Firm are required to send in their claims or to pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be, to Mr. CASSUM HABIB, at Cutlery Bazaar, one of the Trustees who are appointed under a Deed of Composition, dated 28th July, 1902, within one month from this date after the expiration of which time the assets of the said Firm will be dealt with by the said Trustees having regard only to claims of which notice has been received, and proceedings will be taken for recovery of amounts due to the said firm.—Dated this fifth day of March, 1903.

SULEMAN SOMJI,
કાશમ હુશૈન, દા૦ પોતે,
i.e., CASSUM HABIB,
અબુ સાલે મામદ,
i.e., ABOO SALEH MAHOMED,
હાશમ મામદ,
i.e., HASAM MAHOMED,
ગુલામ હુશેન ઇશમાઇલ,
i.e., GOOLAM HOOSEIN ISMAIL.

NOTICE.

MISS JOHNSON (late of Mrs. POMEROY'S, 23, Old Bond Street) and Miss DUPUIS has OPENED BUSINESS for Face Massage, Electrolysis, at 41, Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Hours 7-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. and 3-30 to 5-30 P.M. THURSDAYS till 12-30 P.M. Terms—Single Treatment, Rs. 7. Course of six, Rs. 30. Preparations sent to all parts of India. Advice and Consultation Free. Book sent on application.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE OLD BENGALPURA STREET.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 20th April, 1903, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following landed property by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Vrandjee Madowjee Hurdas and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Kaikoo Pearance (since deceased), Mahomedbhoy Khakee, Josuibhai Khakee and Rahimobhoy Khakee, under an indenture of mortgage, dated 14th January, 1898.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being on the west side of old Bengalpura Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay. Registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 422, new No. 6075, old survey No. 735, and 737, and new Survey No. 2318 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under Nos. 5 and now under Nos. 12 and 14, and Ward No. 1519 containing by admeasurement 154 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Old Bengalpura Street, on the west by sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Khakee-bai Padumsey, and on the south by the house of Narron Weilijee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai & Co., Solicitors to the mortgagee, at their office No. 15, Esplanade Road, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PLOTS OF LAND AND BUNGALOW AT BANDORA.

By order of Framji Pestonji Poter, Executor of the will of Pestonji Cursetji Poter, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property either in one lot or in three separate lots, on SUNDAY, the 3rd day of May, 1903, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground renewable in perpetuity, together with a bungalow standing thereon, situate at Bandora, in the district of Thana containing by admeasurement 3,7.6 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of De Monte, on the west partly by the Bandora Lower Hill Road and partly by the property of Heerabai L. D. Panday, on the north by the property of Khaja Fazal Jan Mahomed, and on the south by the property secondly hereinafter described.

LOT No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, renewable in perpetuity, together with a structure formerly used as a stable standing thereon, situate at Bandora, in the District of Thana, containing by admeasurement 3,335 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of De Monte, on the west by the property of Heerabai L. D. Panday, on the north by the property firstly hereinbefore described, and on the south by the property thirdly hereinafter described.

LOT No. 3.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, renewable in perpetuity, together with a bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, situate at Bandora, in the District of Thana, containing by admeasurement 5,647 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of De Monte, on the west partly by the property of Dayabhi Tapidas and partly by the property of Heerabai L. D. Panday, on the north by the property secondly hereinbefore described, and on the south by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may to made to the Undersigned or to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Motilal, at their office, No. 14 R., Sardar Ganj, Hamamum Street, Fort, Bombay, where the terms of the new leases and conditions of sale can also be inspected.

Dated 3rd day of April, 1903,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 9th April, 1903.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A GRAND CONCERT

will be held in the

TOWN HALL

ON

TUESDAY, APRIL 14TH, AT 9-30 P.M.

in aid of the Funds of the

ADAMS-WYLIE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly consented to take part:—

Mrs. CROWE, Madame DURAN, Mrs. MILLARD, Mrs. BOLLAM, Miss CRUM, Miss PROCTER, Mr. BASIL SCOTT, Mr. FAULKNER, Captain MOORE and others.

Tickets may be had at Messrs. ROSE & Co., Rampart Row.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-Year ended 31st December, 1902, at the rate of Ten per cent. per annum, and will be payable on and after the 8th instant to the Proprietors Registered in the Books of the Bank on the 31st March, 1903.

By Order of the Board,

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

Bombay, 8th April, 1903.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to accept RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER & CO.
No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, 8th April, 1903.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our business will be hereafter CARRIED on under the name of DUNCAN, STRATTON & Co.

The Membership of the firm will remain unchanged and we shall continue to represent all the firms we have been connected with for so many years.

SHALLIS & DUNCAN,
Hydraulic and General Engineers.

9 Marine Street, Bombay, 6th April, 1903.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 93 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
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HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
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PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
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ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
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R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHOART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
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RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
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SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
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Only Advertisements for Clerk, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

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LOST.—On Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, about a fortnight or three weeks ago, a pure WHITE PERSIAN CAT. Any one bringing same to MRS. WILKIN, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, will be REWARDED.

PREMIER CYCLES.—With the celebrated Helical Steel Tube Frames. All the latest features are embodied. These fine Machines are priced to suit all classes of buyers. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNS & Co., 13-15, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the Band of the 1st Sikhs P. F. F., a First Class BANDMASTER. Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to BAND PRESIDENT, 1st Sikhs P. F. F., Kohat.

ON VIEW.—Mr. F. G. Heaven's Valuable Furniture, etc, at Gordon House, Apollo Bunder, next to Mr. A. Bicaji, Jeweller, TO BE SOLD on SATURDAY, 11th inst.

ON VIEW.—Captain Shewell's Valuable Furniture, Plateiware, Glass and Crockeryware, Piano, &c. at Marine Lines, next to Marine Battalion Mess.

REMOVAL.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers, have REMOVED their Studio from 1st April, 1903, from Whiteaway Laidlaw Building to Sobhag Mahel, the first house on Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill. Please note the change of address.

CROSS BUNS—PEARSE & Co.'s REGISTER BOOKS are now open for the above. Price one, two, and As. 4 each.—PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort.

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ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £450,000

HEAD OFFICE:

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ASSURANCES IN FORCE £36,250,000

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ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

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ALL INTENDING ASSURERS should apply for the Rates and conditoins of the

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which are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its formation.

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LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Immediate payment of Claims on proof of oath and title.

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Manager.

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DURING the year 1901, 5,718 Policies were written for £2,112,102, being the largest amount of NEW BUSINESS reported by any British Life Office doing business in India.

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Annual Income .....£1,313,853.

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The Method is easy and sure, and a Permanent and Effective Cure is Assured in all Cases of Weakness in Young and Old Men.

A fully Explanatory Pamphlet sent sealed free of charge. —Address C. MURRAY, 7 Southampton Row, High Holborn, London, Eo

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. R. H. PRICE Re 1, Postage annas 4. To be had at this Office.

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DEALERS IN CYCLES, &c.
1, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Jone's Sewing Machines as supplied to Her Majesty the Queen and numerous other Sewing Machines for thin and thick work. Repairs of Cycles and Machines executed with care and despatch. Perambulators and their Tyres kept in stock.

UNIQUE SMOKING MIXTURES.

JUST RECEIVED the following in limited quantity :—

			Rs. a.
CRAVEN MIXTURE, mild,		...per lib tin	1 12
GUARDS	do. full	... ,,	2 0
HANKEYS	do. medium	... ,,	2 4
ARDATTI	do. in three strengths		1 0

QUO VADIS CIGARETTES.

No. 40, medium size,	... ...	per tin of 50	2 8
No. 50, large	...	,, ,,	2 12
No. 100 ,,	,, Gold tipped	,, ,,	3 8

Up-country orders by V. P. Post or Rail.

D. MERWAN & Co.,
CIGAR MERCHANTS & TOBACCONISTS,
42, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 7.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	£91 3/8	= + 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	£98 1/4	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£106	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 7/8	= — 1/16

SILVER—

Spot in London	22 11/16	= unchanged
2 months hence	22 1/2	= do
Spot in New York	49 1/8	= do

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·17	= + 1/2
Berlin ,,	20·51	= + 1/2
New York Demand	4·86 5/8	= — 1/4

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 3/8 pr ct	= do
6 ,, ,, ,,	3 3/8 pr ct	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	3 3/8 pr ct	= do
7 day market loans	3 1/4 pr ct	= do

Council Bills Extra allotments'
Bills on Bombay Rs. 2,80,000 at 1s. 3 31 32d.

Rubber.—Para Rubber, 3s. 10 1-2d.
Linseed Bold 42 April-May. Seller.Tone easier.
Coffee in New York 5 1-4.
In Liverpool.—

Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 7,000. Spot 5·44 plus 8. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 5,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Apl-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
5·21 +2	5·26 +3	5·23 +3	5·25 +2
Aug-Sept.	Sept-Oct.	Oct. Nov.	Nov-Dec.
5·16 +2	4·80 +1	4·50	4·53

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	18,000	bales.
Do. last year	10,000	,,
Exports to Great Britain	10,000	,,
,, Continent	3,000	
Mid-Uplands	10·45	
Futures, month of July	9·90 — 2	
Do. December	8·39 — 1	

In New Orleans—

Spot	10 1-16
Futures month of July	10·15 plus 4
Do. October	8 41
Tone at close	quieter,

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 7th April, 1903 :—

Cotton	11,939 bales.
Wheat	14,430 cwts.
Linseed	13 717 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	8,373 ,,
Gingellyseed	5,472 ,,
Poppyseed	553 ,,
Groundnuts	725 ,,
Castorseed	9,155 ,,
Rice	28,597 ,,
Myrabollams	4,054 ,,
Cottonseed	4,019 ,,

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.			1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand			1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.			1s. 4 3-16d.
Do	6 do	do	1s. 4 5-16d.
French Francs	3 do	do	170
Marks	3 do	do	138 1-4
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight		118 1-2
Shanghai	30 do	do	161
Japan	30 do	do	151

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady.

Cash	Rs.	98 13
1st Settlement	Rs.	98 13

Money Market —Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 12th March	7 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 2nd April	6 do.
Bank of Madras do. 10th Feb.	8 do.

SEEDS.

Linseed.—Tone dull.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready ...	... 7	5	
Forward April-May ...	... 7	5	

Rapeseed.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore	Ready ...	5	9	
Do	Forward			
April-May	...	5	9	
Yellow Cawnpore	Ready ...	5	13	to 5 14
Do	Forward			
April-May	...	5	14	
Yellow Guzerat	Ready ...	6	0	
Do Gujarat	Forward,			
April-May	...	6	3	

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.

Ready	... ...	7	6
Forward April-May	...	7	4

Castorseed—Tone steady.

Ready April-May...	21	8	0 to	21 12
Forward ...	... ...	22	0	

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	8,000
Total imports	10,000

Apl.-May	May.-June.	June-July
5·24	5·26	5·25
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct
5·16	4·80	4 61
Oct.-Nov.	Nov-Dec.	
4·53 +4		

COTTON.—There was a good enquiry from shippers at full prices and the sales are estimated at over 4,000 bales. The enquiry is principally for high grades.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good	Delivery
Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)	173	164	157	25 April
Bengals M. G. (Ry. terms)	185	176	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	183	175	...	do.
Belatl M. G	188	180	...	do.
Khandesh M. G.	...	177	169	do.
Damargaum Poolgaum M.G.	194	186	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee M. G.	196	188	...	do.
Akola M. G.				
Khamgaum do	193	184	...	do.
Karanja do				
Broach do	234	229	...	do.
Bhownugger do	207	199	...	25 May.
Do H. G.	203	195	183	do.
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	220	do.
Westerns	...	...	205	do.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier.
Surats quiet.
Good Brownugger.
The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	91 3-8
3 per cent Rentes	98 1-4
£1-2 per cent, Sterling Loan	105
3 1-2 per cent, Rupee Papers	65 7-8
Bar Silver	22 11-16

The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FRANCIS—March 31, at St Mary's Cotacamund, the wife of W Francis, I C S, of a son.
RADCLIFFE—April 2, at Ferozepore, the wife of Captain F W Radcliffe, Dorsetshire Regiment, of a daughter.
SPENCER—April 3, at Calcutta, the wife of Captain J G Spencer, of a son.

DEATHS.

MURPHY—March 29, at Rajpore, Dehra Dun. Amelia Caroline Murphy, widow of the late Thomas Murphy, of Mussoorie, aged 75 years, 8 months and 15 days.
NORRIS—April 2, at 30, Cubbon Road, Bangalore, Owen Vincent Norris, lately retired Executive Engineer, Mysore, P. W. Department, and eldest son of the late Lieutenant Walter Norris.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 48m. Sun sets, 6h. 15m. High water, 9-39m, 10-3a. Low water, 3-23m., 3-31a.
Moharrum Holiday : Immersion of Taboots.
Banks closed : Easter Holidays.

POLO—There will be a game to-d ay at 5-15 p. m.

DEFRAUDING A RAILWAY COMPANY.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. Charles Lewis, Travelling Ticket Inspector, G. I. P. Railway, charged Kashinath Babun and three others with defrauding the Railway Company by travelling on it without tickets and using other persons' season tickets. The Magistrate fined the accused from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7, and ordered them to pay the railway fare. Warrants were issued against two others who did not respond to the summonses.

KILLED BY A BULLOCK CART.—At the J. J. Hospital, yesterday, Mr. P Byrne, Coroner of Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Kurson Rama, a mendicant boy, aged eight years The evidence showed that about noon on the 6th instant, the deceased after drinking water at a cattle trough on Argyle Road, was running towards a "nishan" procession, which was on the other side of the road, and in doing so he got in front of a bullock cart coming from the direction of the Fort. The boy was knocked down by the bullock's head and one of the wheels passed over him. The deceased was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died the next day, the cause of death being internal abdominal injuries. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Shivram Dafi, a Hindu caddy, charged Chanchal alias Babi, a Hindu woman, with criminal breach of trust in respect of seven gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 230. It appeared from the evidence that Kashibai, a sister of the complainant, entrusted the ornaments to the accused on the 20th of March last. About 10 days afterwards Kashibai died, and when the complainant demanded the ornaments from the accused she denied all knowledge of them. The defence was that no ornaments had been entrusted to the accused by Kashibai, but two of them had been pledged by her with the accused's husband for Rs. 25. Further inquiry was adjourned.

A FRIEND AND A THIEF.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Ghanbaldas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Draper charged Alibhoy Sulimanji, a Bori, with the theft of a gold ring, a watch, and other articles, collectively valued at Rs. 43, belonging to one Mahomed Ismail. The evidence showed that the complainant was sent to the civil jail 14 days ago on his failing to pay his creditors. As he and the accused were on friendly terms he had entrusted the accused with the key of his room. The accused stole the property from his room during his absence and sold it to Marwari. When the term of the complainant's sentence expired he inquired of the property from the accused, but the latter denied all knowledge of it. He informed the police who arrested the accused and recovered the property from the persons to whom it was sold. The accused was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE RAMNAVAMI HOLIDAY AT DADAR :—A correspondent writes :—The Ramnavami holiday was celebrated with great enthusiasm in the Saraswat Camp called the "Arya Camp" at Vincent Road, Dadar. The mandap erected specially for the purpose was artistically decorated with coloured flags and arches of banana trees. To the south was placed a scene representing the innermost part of a temple. It was profusely covered with wreaths and bouquets of flowers. A life-like image of Sri Ram was procured and installed with due ceremony. Nachre Bowa was called to perform the Kirtans. He inspired in the minds of the audience a profound sense of love and devotion towards Rama, and every body felt the pleasure of invoking Rama at the desire of the Bowa, for the removal of the evils with which we have been beset. After the distribution of Sunthavda, the audience consisting of nearly five hundred persons dispersed, expressing themselves highly pleased. In the afternoon crowds of people came to pay a visit to Rama and returned filled with satisfaction. The success of the whole affair was largely due to the untiring energy and skill of Messrs. N. Rege and R. Sakurdande.

A FRAUDULENT BUSINESSMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, gave his decision of the case in which Mr. Khurshedjee Manekjee, constituted attorney of Messrs Sayed Abdul Gafoor and son of Mount Road Madras charged Hyim Reuben of Messrs Hayim and David of Bank Street, Bombay, with cheating in respect of goods valued at Rs. 1,327. On the evidence his worship found that the accused did by means of the statements made and published by him in Thacker's Indian Directory of 1900 and by means of false and fraudulent statement contained in the correspondence between Hayim and David and syed Abdul Gafoor and son deceive Syed Abdul Gafoor by inducing him to believe that Hayim and David was a firm of import and export merchants of respectability and standing in Bombay and thereby cheated him and induced him to deliver to him (the accused) goods of the value of Rs. 1,327. His worship further found that at the time of inducing Syed Abdul Gafoor to deliver to him such goods he had no intention of paying for those goods and that he was at that time carrying no genuine business whatever. His worship, under the circumstances, convicted the accused and in passing sentence remarked that the case called for exemplary punishment. He sentenced the accused to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results.—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	7	5	10
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	25	21	42
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Kamathipura, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	40	40	50
D Chetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	23	19	25
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	78	73	97
Parel, Sewri and Sion	21	21	27
F Mahim and Worli	41	33	59
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	17	26
Total	235	239	327
Total plague deaths to date	254,054	115,015	
Same date last year	151	102	207

PLAGUE AT BANDRA.

The following plague attacks and deaths were reported during the 24 hours within the limits of the Bandra Municipality :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
5th April	2	3
6th April	4	5
7th April	3	3

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE adjourned meeting of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at the company's offices, Oriental Buildings, Fort, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram presiding.

The chairman in the opening of the proceedings said he hoped the business for the day would be conducted in a more calm and business like manner than on the previous day. He would like to say a word with regard to the suggestion made on the previous day for appointing three gentlemen with whom the directors might discuss certain points arising out of the accounts of the past year. He was authorized by the board to state that the accounts were passed in a proper manner on the previous day, and they were quite prepared to give any explanation the meeting required, and he hoped they would appreciate the spirit in which the directors accepted their suggestion. Mr. Brown, their manager, could not explain the points raised on the proposition of the adoption of the directors' report and the audited balance sheet on the previous day, but now he was quite ready to answer to those points.

Dr. A. D. Mody said the accounts were not passed in a proper manner.

The chairman replied they were, and referred Dr. Mody to the Company's solicitor who would satisfy him that everything done on that day was absolutely regular.

Dr. J. J. Cursetjee congratulated the board on the decision they had arrived at. He remarked the acceptance of the suggestion put forward by him by the directors would inspire confidence in the policy holders. He would suggest that Mr. S. E. Warden should also be included in the committee besides Messrs. D. E. Wachs, S. E. Shellim, and Vijbhukandas Atmaram proposed by him on the previous day.

The chairman said the board had accepted the name of Mr. Warden as suggested.

Dr. D. B. Master suggested that Mr. Brown need not give his explanation in the meeting as the committee would discuss the disputed points with the directors, and as it was not desirable to discuss points raised on the accounts in public.

The chairman said that having regard to the publication of the report of the proceedings of the previous day and the impression created on the mind of the public in connection with the directors he thought it necessary that Mr. Brown should give an explanation on the disputed points.

Mr. Dwarkadas Dasramsey was of opinion that no misapprehension would remain as to their motive in allowing Mr. Brown not to give his explanations at that moment as the discussion as to the desirability or otherwise of doing so would be published in newspapers.

On taking the sense of the meeting on the points it was decided not to hear Mr. Brown then, and to circulate the printed copies of Mr. Brown's explanations among the shareholders and policy holders.

It was then proposed by Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, and seconded by Mr. N. M. Wadia, that Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee and Mr. Gordhandas Khatau be re-elected directors of the company.

Dr. Mody said he would like to know what interests the present directors had in the board as policy holders.

The Chairman replied they were duly qualified to be directors of the company.

Dr. Mody : What was the amount of the policies they held ?

The Chairman : They were duly qualified to be directors of the company.

Dr. J. J. Cursetjee moved an amendment to the effect that Mr. S. E. Warden and Mr. Shamrao Vithal be elected additional directors. He said the interests of the shareholders of the company were represented by the sum of Rs. 1,50,000, while those of the policy-holders were represented by two crores of rupees. Considering the great stake the policy-holders had in the company it was but reasonable that they should have a voice in the directorate. The gentlemen he had proposed were men of light and learning, and he was sure they would make a good addition to the board.

The amendment having been seconded by Dr. Kaikhusroo S. Engineer, Dr. D. B. Master rose to say that there was some legal flaw in the appointment of the two gentlemen as additional directors as they did not hold a certain number of shares for a certain period of time. He was told they would be duly qualified after a week, and hoped that little flaw would not be allowed to come in their way.

The Chairman ruled the amendment out of order as the two gentlemen were not duly qualified. He said under the Articles of Association the directors alone could make such appointment. He informed the meeting that if the suggestion be brought before the directors they would give it their earnest consideration. Some days back he had a conversation with Mr. Wacha on the subject, and he asked him to represent the matter to the directors. Mr. Wacha told him that he would consult his friends and let him know, but he had heard nothing from Mr. Wacha till Monday last.

Mr. Wacha said he considered the whole body of policy-holders as the electorate and the directors as the elected, and he thought he should go direct to the electorate rather than to the elected. As to the qualifications of Mr. Warden he would say that he was a first rate accountant and had a large experience of insurance business. Mr. Warden had liquidated a number of foreign insurance companies and was practically acquainted with the management of the insurance companies.

The original proposition was then put to the vote and carried, Messrs. M. M. Dadina and B. P. Wadia were appointed auditors for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 1,500 each.

Thanks were tendered to the working agents, the medical advisers, and the canvassers of the company. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The thirtieth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday at the registered office of the company, No 3, Forbes Street, Fort, the Hon. Mr. S. M. Moses presiding. The following is the directors report :—The directors have pleasure in placing before the shareholders the annual report, audited balance-sheet, and abstract of profit and loss account, for the year ending 31st December 1902. The accounts show a profit of Rs. 2, Rs 23,170 7-1, including the balance of Rs 5,772-12-0, brought forward from last year. This result the directors fully expect will be considered satisfactory, taking into account the depressed condition of the mill industry, especially during the latter part of the year. They propose to appropriate the above amount of Rs. 2,23,170-7-1 as follows :—To payment of a dividend of Rs. 50 per share of Rs. 1,000 each, and of Rs. 25 per share on B shares, free of income tax, Rs 1,08,175 ; to be written off for depreciation in value and replacement of machinery, Rs. 70,000 ; to be written off for depreciation in value of fire appliances, Rs. 10,000 ; to be carried to fire insurance fund account, Rs. 2,000 ; to be written off balance of electric light installation, Rs. 3,288-9-1 ; to be set aside for repairs and improvement of bunglow and sepoys chawls, Rs. 15,000 ; to be carried forward Rs. 14 706-14.

The blow room machinery, and the electric light installation, mentioned in the last report, have been completed, and are giving every satisfaction. All the mills plant is working satisfactorily, and production maintained up to the capacity of each individual machine, but the directors feel it necessary, for the maintenance of the prosperity of the company, to continue adding to and replacing the machinery as opportunities offer, and this policy they are determined to pursue in orders to improve and increase the value of property. In pursuance of this course your directors have indented for 14 flat cards, for 6 drawing frames 1, wrapping machine, 30 looms and 2 folding machines, and these are either in course of shipment or approaching readiness for despatch. In addition to the foregoing, another boiler has been ordered, to be supplied by Messrs, T. Beeley and Son, as the directors feel that this extra boiler is essentially necessary to keep up the full working power, and also to meet any possible contingencies. The mill buildings, machinery, and other contents of the buildings, are insured against fire for Rs. 2,907,000, and the cloth in the market for Rs. 20,000. The members of the board, who retire by rotation, are Messrs Eduljee Nusserwanjee Settna, and H. Solomon, they are, however, eligible for re-election in conformity with the Articles of Association. The meeting will have to elect two auditors, and to fix their remuneration.

The report was adopted and resolutions were passed giving effect to the recommendations made by the directors in their report. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ninth general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the registered office, Apollo Street, Mr. Muljee B. Barbhaya, chairman of the board, presiding. The following was the directors' report :—

Your directors have much pleasure in laying before you their report of the working of the Company during 1904. The company has made during the year a profit of Rs. 2,21,749-12-8 which together with the balance viz Rs. 10,030-0-10, brought over from last account makes Rs. 2,31,779 13-6 to the credit of Profit and Loss account. Deducting therefrom the amount of commission due to the Agents, viz :—Rs. 22,174-15-8 and Rs. 33,750 paid as interim dividend, there remained an available balance of Rs. 1,75,854-13-10 Your Directors have set aside from it Rs. 46,000 to machinery deterioration fund, Rs. 20,000 to building depreciation fund and Rs. 50,000 to reserve fund, the balance for distribution being Rs. 59,854-13-10. Out of this amount your directors recommend the payment of a dividend at the rates of Rs. 12-8-0 per share which will absorb Rs. 56,250 and of Rs. 2,000 as bonus to the Company's employes and propose to carry over Rs. 1,604-13-10 to the current year's account. The interim dividend and the dividend now recommended make up a total of 8 per cent, per annum on the nominal value of the shares. Your directors have made further necessary alterations in the mill machinery by replacing some of the old carding engines and by adding to the carding and spinning machinery at a total cost of Rs. 71,601-13-10. Two of your directors, Messrs. Dwarkadas Dharamsey and Damodar Lakhmidas retire from the board by rotation, but are eligible for re election. You are requested to appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration. The mill property including stock is insured for Rs. 19,95,500.

The report and accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 12-8-0 per share on 4500 shares of Rs. 250 each was declared. Messrs. Dwarkadas Dharamsey and Damoder Lukhmidas were re-elected directors. Mr. Furdoonjee A. C. Furdoonjee was appointed auditor for the current year, and Mr. Rupsing Mathuradas Lowjee was appointed to examine the stocks at the mill. Thanks were voted to the directors and agent for their able management of the company's affairs.

SHOLAPUR [SPINNING] AND WEAVING COMPANY.

The twenty-eighth general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the registered office, Tamarind Lane, Mr. Veerchand Deepchand, C. I. E., chairman of the board' presiding. The following was the directors' report :

Your directors have the pleasure to submit to you their report on the operations of the company for the year ended 31st December 1902. It will be seen from the balance sheet that the amount to the credit of profit and loss account is Rs. 2 17,911-2-6 including Rs. 6,099-7 6 brought forwar, from last year account. This result the directors consider to b satisfactory, Deducting from the above ste Rs. 48,000, paid as an ad interim dividend at fm rate of Rs. 60 per share for the half year ended on om 30th June 1902, there remained Rs. 1,69,911-2-6. frth which your directors have set aside Rs. 1,00,000 fo deterioration of machinery account, Rs. 5,000 tr dividend reserve fund account, and Rs. 5,000 to firu insurance fund account ; the available balance oo Rs. 59,911-2.6 your directors recommend appropriating as under— Dividend for the second half year ended 31st December 1902 at Rs. 65 per whole and Rs. 32-8-2 per half share, making for the whole year twelve and a half per cent. per annum Rs. 52,000 ; bonus to the employes of the company, Rs. 5,000 ; Balance to be carried forward to next eyear's cacount Rs. 2,911-2-6, total Rs. 59, 9,911 . The mill and its contents including stock, have been insured to date for Rs. 31,86,770. Two of your directors, Messrs Dharamsey Morarjee Gocouldas and Narottam Morarjee Gocouldas, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You will have to appoint auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

The report and audited accounts were adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 65 per whole share, and Rs. 32 per half share, was declared. Messrs. Dharmsey Morarjee Gocouldas and Narotam Morajee Gocaldas were re-elected directors, Messrs. Sakalchand Mohanlal and Shridhar Krishna were appointed auditors. Thanks were voted to the directors and agents for their able and satisfactory management of the company's affairs. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

INDIAN HOTELS COMPANY.

The second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Indian Hotels Company, Ld., was held yesterday at Victoria Buildings, Fort, Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata, life chairman, presiding. The directors' annual report, which had previously been circulated amongst the shareholders, stated that the Hotel premises and the stables plot were taken over from the vendor Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata for the sum of Rs. 10,80,500, being the total sum expended by him up to the date of the sale and shares for that amount were issued to him. Subsequently Mr. Tata had from time to time advanced to the company up to the 31st day of December 1902 the sums aggregating to Rs. 2,30,500, and shares for that amount had been issued to him. The report further stated that the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel is expected to be completed before the end of the current year and that the electric light and power plant, lifts refregerators, Turkish baths and a portion of the furniture had already been ordered. The Life-Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and the balance sheet and profit and loss account up to 31st December 1902 which were passed. Mr. A. J. Billimoria, the director who retired by rotation, was re-elected as a director. Messrs. Hormusji Edulji Davur and Maneckji Hormusji Davur were re-elected auditors for the current year and their remuneration fixed at Rs. 100 each. The meeting was dissolved after a vote of thanks to the life Chairman.

BOMBAY UNITED BUILDING COMPANY.

The second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay United Building Company Ld was held yesterday afternoon at Victoria Building, Fort Mr. Jamsetji N. Tata Life Chairman presiding The directors annual report which had been previously circulated amongst the shareholders stated that owing to unforeseen difficulties, no substantial business had yet been done by the company but within the next few months, the Board hoped to put the Company in working order, It further stated that the Board has agreed to purchase from Mr. Jamsetji N. Tata Wellesley House (No 6 Wellington lines) for Rs. 135,070 Valuations of other buildings proposed to be acquired are being proceeded with. The Board has also purchased the right to a lease of plot of the Wodehouse road estate from the Improvement Trust. The Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and of the balance sheet and profit and loss account upto 31st December 1902 which were passed. Mr. W. A Chambers the Director who retired by rotation was re-elected as a Director Messrs. Hormusji Edulji Davur and Maneckji Hormusji Davur were reappointed auditors for the current year at a remuneration of Rs 50 each. The meeting was dissolved after a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

A SUCCESSFUL DAY.

THE Viceroy and party at Maoria were out early on Monday morning fishing and "magar" shooting, before leaving for this camp at 8-3 a.m After crossing the river a carriage was in waiting for the Viceroy, while ponies were provided for the rest of the party. An excellent road had been made for this visit, which traversed through a splendid timber and bamboo forest, eventually striking the right bank for the Banas river, about 12 miles higher up than the last camp. The dak and transport arrangements were excellent. This camp has been pitched on a picturesque spot, beautifully shaded by trees with the river running at the foot of the camp close by. The party were greeted on arrival with the news that a tiger and a tigress were in the jungles two miles from the camp. After breakfast the Viceroy and party rode out to the beat, being met near the jungle by the Maharaja, who had gone on Sunday to make all arrangements Every possible stratagem to ensure a successful day was employed, all the paths round the jungle being sprinkled with sand to enable the trackers to distinguish more easily tigers pug-marks. Every omen being satisfactory the Viceroy and party took up their places in machans. The day was the hottest day experienced up to date, but not up to the average for this time of the year. It was some time before the beat commenced, every precaution being taken. Shortly after a fine big tiger came stealthily and cautiously through the jungle past the Viceroy's machan, but His Excellency was unable to obtain a shot owing to the thick jungle. Passing down the line of machans the tiger was badly wounded by one of the guns in the machan on the left in attempting to break through the line of guns, and breaking back he lay up in patch of jungle. Some delay was caused in getting up the elephants and collecting the line of beaters. The attention of the party was also for some time occupied with what must have been the second tiger reported by the stops, but after futile attempts to trace this tiger the original jungle was beaten out and the tiger who had been lying very low, charged out with a roar, and several guns opening fire was quickly despatched. The tiger was a fine specimen in splendid condition, and measured nine feet seven inches. After lunching in the jungle, the party returned to camp about 4-30 p.m,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Upada, 3,322 tons, Captain W A Fawcet, will call to-day, for Calcutta, in ballast,

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Mohammadi, 1,257 tons, Captain T A Galley, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Westminister Bridge, 2,294 tons, Captain R Chewers, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta, 26th March, with a cargo of coal.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Muzaffari, 1,337 tons, Captain T L Molony, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Jeddah, 23rd March, with 435 pilgrims as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Henzada, 1,340 tons, Captain F G Cunningham, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, with the same bottom cargo and Mr C N Seddon, 10 natives and 65 deck passengers.

THE steamer Turkistan, 1,932 tons, Captain F Paton, sailed yesterday for Genoa and Hull, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Cox, Mr Collins, Captain Hay, and Mr and Mrs Blunsum.

THE Hall Line steamer Wistow Hall, 2,138 tons, Captain E Laidlay, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr, Mrs and Miss Ridley, Lieut Campbell and one deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Booldana, 2,144 tons, Captain Geo Browne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 4th March, via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Corporal W Johnstone, Gunners T F West and S Willings and 75 deck.

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ADVERTISEMENTS AND ORDERS FOR PRINTING

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1903.

THE BURMAN'S RELIGIONS.

BUDDHISM, as Mr. Lowis shows in the exhaustive census report—to which we have already referred—claims no less than 88·6 per cent. of the population of Burma as its adherents—or professed adherents. But Buddhism has not increased as rapidly as the other religions in the aggregate. During the last twenty years its actual growth has diminished. The former fact is accounted for by immigration. In the 1891 report Mr. Eales, who had charge of the operations, discussed two theories as to the route by which Buddhism was introduced into Burma, and inclined to the view that it came by sea from Ceylon, not down the valleys from India. But Mr. Taw Sein Kho, who wrote a special note on the subject for Mr. Lowis, holds that the adherents of the Northern School immigrated to Burma and settled down at Prome at the beginning of the Christian Era. Some of the settlers, he contends, came by sea, because Prome was then a sea-port, while others came probably by land by way of Chittagong and Arakan, or via Assam and Manipur. The Chindwin Valley, as is urged by Mr. Taw Sein Kho, is full of ancient historic sites and redolent of traditions about Brahmanic kings similar to those prevailing at Prome. The advent of Mahomedan rule destroyed Buddhism in Northern India and the Northern School of Buddhists lost its hold over Burma. Meanwhile the Buddhists of the Irrawaddy Valley had entered into relations with the bonzis of Thibet and the Lamas of China. Thaton was the stronghold of the Southern School of Buddhism in Burma, and thither the monks of Ceylon repaired for the propagation of their faith. The subject is fully discussed in the report which teems with instructive matter. It is further remarked that there are few phenomena more striking than the prominent part taken by the priesthood of upper Burma in political life of the past century. Their influence over the people on the one hand and the Government on the other is shown to be as great as that exercised by any priesthood whose doings have found a place in the annals of ecclesiastical polity. So dominant a power were they in the land twenty years ago that where, with the annexation the old order was changed and the priestly prestige was threatened by the new, which found no place for the monkish intermediary in its system, there were few more pertinacious and dogged opponents to the British rule in the new territory than the wearers of the yellow robe. Mr. Lowis remarks that he would be the last to deny that, as a rule, the Burman ecclesiastic is the upright clean living member of society he is said to be; but he does maintain that when he falls below the high level he usually maintains, he but seldom scruples to use to the very uttermost his very great powers for mischief.

Animism is widely professed, and Mr. Lowis does not hesitate to pronounce many so-called Buddhists to be Animists at heart. In the hour of great heart-searching the Burman falls back on his primæval beliefs. Let but the veneer be scratched and the crude Animism that lurks below must out. Let but his inmost vital depths be touched and the Burman stands forth an Animist. Still only 399,390 persons return themselves as Animists. That number is a heavy advance on the figures of 1891 when 161,882 were so returned. Though the numbers are comparatively small, Animism ranks next to Buddhism in Burma on the strength of its followers. In Burma, as Mr. Lowis explains, Animism is known as Nat-worship. It is, it seems, a moot point whether there are thirty-four or thirty-seven Nats duly recognised as such by the Burmans. Thagya Min is the ruling spirit among the Nats and he descends to earth once a year, Mahagiri Nat Min is a colleague of his, to whom much honour is due, and for his especial benefit a cocoanut is hung in the house of every self-respecting Burman. Mr. Lowis doubts whether it would be possible to say definitely that any one of the numerous Nats was never a human being, whose memory was revered by his descendants till after a lapse of years, the fact that he had really lived on earth was lost sight of. All the professedly Animistic races have Nats of their own, and their name like that of the devils of old is legion. The study of Nat worship Mr. Lowis brings up to date, and he gives us an outline, if not a full sketch, of the peculiarities of the most prominent gods. Chinun Way Shun is the primordial creator of the denizens of the spirit world, who, with the assistance of the subordinate Nats, whom he called into existence, created out of a pumpkin a man-like thing from whom the Kachin race is descended. We do not know much of the Kachins on this side of India. This account of their origin may really be a libel upon them, but we should not be surprised to learn that many of our fellow-subjects hereabouts were descended from such a source.

Ancestor worship is mixed up with that of Nats, and there are almost endless modes of belief. The Chins have a Styx, which after death they cross, though by a thread and not by a ferry-boat. Naga Thein is for them a combination of Charon and Radhamanthus and a caldron of boiling water is one of the attractions of their infernal regions. Head-hunting by Was is a development of their spirit-worship. In the opinion of the Was the ghost of a dead man goes with his skull, and hangs about its neighbourhood, and so many skulls posted outside his village gate mean so many watch-dog umbræ attached to the village, jealous of their own preserves and intolerant of interlopers from the invisible world. In support of this idea we are told that the head-hunting expeditions of the Was are not undertaken from motives of cannibalism or revenge, but solely to secure the very latest things in charms as a protection against the powers of darkness. The Karens do not admit worshipping spirits. They "temporise with spirits of evil till God's promised return." Not very faithful are they. A man's guardian spirit will sometimes separate from himself, and "has then to be coaxed back with offerings of food. Mahomedanism and Hinduism have their respective adherents, and it is believed that when they have got over their prejudices against sea-voyages they will outstrip every other community." Christians are numbered at less than a lakh and a half, but that is equivalent to an increase of 43·4 per cent. on the figures of ten years ago. Anglicans, Roman Catholics, and Baptists are most active, and do much in the way of proselytisation. But Wesleyans, Lutherans, the Greek Church, and Plymouth brethren are making headway. Sikhism, Judaism, Zoroastrianism, and Jainism are all represented. But the Zoroastrians only number 98 while the Jews are 685. Though illiteracy is greater among the Burmese than among the people of any other part of the empire it is decreasing, and missionaries of all denominations may count on good harvests. Among the Karens especially they have made much progress, their extraordinary receptive attitude towards the truths of Christianity rendering them singularly accessible to missionary endeavours.

THE POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA.

A WRITER in the "Melbourne Age" points to the disparity between the population and the acreage of the immense continent of Asia. The colonization of Australia dates back nearly 120 years, but according to the last census its population, including the island of Tasmania, is only 3,771,715. During the last 30 years the total excess of arrivals over departures has only been 780,895, and the statistics relating to immigration show that the number of additions to the population of the continent through that means is yearly on the decrease. During the ten years following the discovery of gold in New South Wales and Victoria the annual increase of population by immigration amounted to 11·07 per cent. In the next decade the increases only amounted to about 3·75 per cent. per annum and the returns which were completed in 1901 showed that the increase was only 1·71 of the total population yearly. At the present time there is a population of 1·29 to each square mile, a pitiable figure when compared with the state of affairs which exists in Europe. In a comparatively new land such as Australia the main source of population must always be immigration. It is significant to note, however, that the increase due to births, which one would have imagined would have yearly become a more important factor in the problem of population is continually on the decline. The birth and marriage rates for the last forty years disclose a distinctly unsatisfactory state of affairs. The number of marriages has declined during that interval from 8·54 to 6·87 and the number of children per marriage has also declined from 5·63 to 4·25. The youth of Australia are becoming more and more chary of taking upon themselves the anxieties and responsibilities of matrimony. Year by year the average ages at which marriages are contracted increase. Now the mean age of a bride-groom is a little over 28 years and of a bride about 24·5 years. Although these facts are serious enough and cannot but tend to retard an otherwise progressive colony it is after all not so difficult to explain the falling off in the immigration returns. Australia naturally looks to England for the majority of her reinforcements in the way of immigrants, and although when smitten with the gold fever the majority of Britons are prepared to leave home and friends to join in the general rush it requires more than the promise of equal prosperity in another land to lead them to emigrate. We have been told in regard to Canada that the drawback to emigration there is the mere passage money. That drawback is very much greater in the case of Australia, and it is very doubtful whether the attraction in her case is so great. There is no doubt as to the enormous resources of Australia. There is little doubt that as the country is opened up, those resources will be even greater than they now appear to be. However, the emigrant with the prospect of a journey to the antipodes before him requires something more than hypothesis to go upon. Looking at the subject from a purely impartial point of view one can hardly blame him if he consider the subject very carefully indeed before making the venture. The decrease in the birth rate is not so easily explicable, but it hardly seems to warrant the statement that the people of Australia are shirking their responsibilities. In these days of decadence a birth rate of 4·25 per marriage hardly calls for the bitter reproach which the "Age" casts at the people of Australia. The problem is a serious one. In the cause of progress some solution will have to be found for it. If immigration is to be relied upon, the statesmen of Australia had better study the tactics of sister colonies. With an apparently inexhaustible gold production the time has not yet come for despair.

DISINFECTION BY HEAT.

FOR some time past a good deal of interest has attached to certain experiments carried out by Dr. Sawnhey of Cashmere, which have had as their object the suppression of plague. The principle of the remedy which Dr. Sawnhey proposes to apply is the destruction of the plague bacilli by means of fire. He claims that his method is capable of destroying the plague bacillus not only in dwellings but also on infected clothing, and that fleas and other vermin which are supposed to lead to the dissemination of the disease are also killed by it. Some success which has attended the method in other parts of India has led the Sanitary Commissioner of the Government of Mysore to make certain experiments with a view to its compulsory application in that State. The experiments were conducted in the rooms of ordinary houses, and the infected media operated upon were petri dishes containing cow-dung, rags, and tubes of agar cultures and other specially prepared tubes containing the plague germ direct. The results as recorded by the Sanitary Commissioner appear to be fairly satisfactory; only in one series of experiments could the outcome of the operations be called unsatisfactory, and there seems to be some reason for believing that the method might with success be generally employed. It is pointed out by Colonel Benson, the Sanitary Commissioner, that the method is popular with the natives, that it is economical, that it requires no special knowledge, and that the material used in the disinfecting process is readily obtainable. But though we are ready to agree with Colonel Benson that the method is capable of destroying plague cultures, we fail to see how these particular experiments proves that in actual practice the method would be efficacious in the suppression of plague. Under ordinary circumstances, the method would not be employed upon specially prepared culture tubes, or in connection with exposed dishes of material which are known to contain plague bacilli. It would be expected to oust from protected corners, from positions into which even the heat of the most powerful desiccator could not penetrate, the lurking plague germ. Colonel Benson meets this objection in a way. He says it may be argued that the method does not and cannot destroy the plague bacilli which are supposed to exist in the floors of houses as the heat cannot penetrate into the earth in the same way that perchloride of mercury would. But in that case he says chemical disinfectants might be applied to the floors prior to employing heat. But, surely, that instead of redounding to the credit of Dr. Sawnhey's method is an admission of failure. If the method does not perform what is expected of it, and it is necessary to use chemical disinfectants, all the successful experiments which have been made in connection with exposed germ-containing media count for very little. They only show that heat kills the plague germ, and that might have been proved by immersing the culture tubes with which the experiments were made in the heat of a fire. At the best one cannot see how the method could be anything more than partially successful. The experiments tend to show that the greater the area it was desired to disinfect the greater the difficulty involved. Only in well closed—and we presume small—rooms could absolute success be expected. The success that might attach to the sterilizing of a room would be immediately and lamentably temporary; unless that room were hermetically sealed against the intrusion of all plague germs in the future. Although it is satisfactory to know that a method has been found which the natives may see their way to adopt, and which will probably be efficacious to some extent in dealing with the disinfection of houses, it is only a very small step forward in the great problem of the suppression of plague.

THE SALUTING BATTERY.

A DECISION has at last been reached in reference to the removal of the Saluting Battery from its present position. The Government proposed that it should be transferred to Colaba, but the military authorities found objections to that course. It has now been decided that the Battery shall be removed to Middle Ground and the Port Trust have agreed to defray the cost of the transference. It has taken a considerable time to reach this settlement of the matter, but the result is altogether satisfactory. After the removal of the Battery, the present site, it is understood, will be utilised for the extension of the new sea face road, and it is in fact a condition incidental to the Port Trustees' payment of the removal charges that the old site shall be available for the continuation of the road. Now that one of the two small problems of the Apollo Bunder area has been disposed of, cannot something be done by the Port Trust and the Corporation to hasten a solution of the difficulty in regard to that open space where a restaurant formerly stood?

We hear by cable from London that Mr. Brodrick is desirous of succeeding Lord Curzon as Viceroy and that he is endeavouring to obtain the appointment.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 21st February were Rs. 2,904, being a decrease on corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,588, total earnings from 1st January to 21st February were Rs. 22,074, decrease on corresponding period of last year Rs. 8,479.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 21st February Rs. 26,469 being a decrease on corresponding week of last year of Rs. 3,784 total earnings from 1st January to 21st February Rs. 2,13,982 increase on corresponding period of last year Rs. 8,031.

KUMAR SHRI HARBHAWJI, late Deputy Commissioner of the Berars has been transferred to Buldana. He won the great esteem of the people by his administration and when they learned that he was to be transferred numerous telegrams were sent to the Viceroy and the Resident asking that the transfer might be cancelled.

SIRDAR DAD MAHOMED KHAN, who was appointed to act as the Amir's representative with the joint Commission for the decision of cases on the Kurram border, died suddenly recently. Colonel Mahomed Gul Khan, who was appointed to take his place from Waziristan, has now been taken ill, and the work of the Commission is suspended until he is recovered.

THE correspondent of the "Englishman," is undoubtedly right, says the "Indian Planter's Gazette," in calling the attention of the authorities to the doings of the gentle Chamar who pious Hindu as he is, will not shoot or kill the cow or her off spring outright, but he has not the least objection to subject her to a cruel death from poison, or even to skin her alive. We firmly believe that half the so-called cases of cattle epidemics which periodically occur, when prices of hides rule high, are due to nothing more or less than poison, and if there is one class of men requiring strict police supervision and occasional raids on their houses, to see if they are secreting arsenic and datura, it is the pestilent Chamar, who is ever ready to contract to provide the Mahomedan or Jew hide dealer with skins to any quantity particulary at this time of the year, when epidemics are not infrequent and which give him a chance of playing his game wholesale.

With reference to the length of time a soldier has to wait before he can find his way from the ranks to a commission the "Regiment" says: Sir Hector MacDonald, whose career was comparatively meteoric was ten years before he got his commission, and even at fifty was no more than a full colonel. Brigadier-General Hamilton, to mention another well-known man, was only five years in the ranks, but then he had friends, and Colonel Stacpole, who had none, was eight years before he got his commission. Colonel Eustance Knox, on the other hand, won his way up in three years and a half, and Lieut.-Colonel Peyton, who enlisted in the regiment—7th Dragoon Guards—which his father had formerly commanded, got a commission in two years—not that there was any question of his efficiency, for he was given the adjutancy almost at once, and was specially selected for the Egyptian Army by Lord Kitchener. To mention another instance, Colonel Egerton served six years in the ranks, and was thirty-one before he got his commission.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PERSONALITY.

WHY HE IS LOVED AND HATED.

BY ARNOLD WHITE.

Ten years ago Mr. Chamberlain was more hated than loved. Even three years ago the best authorities in the House of Commons pronounced decisive opinions against the possibility of the "Birmingham Radical" ever becoming Prime Minister.

Twenty-six years ago he was looked upon very much as Mr. John Burns or Mr. Will Crooks, the new member for Woolwich, is looked upon to-day.

The intense and virulent hatred of Mr. Chamberlain by the Tory party which was exhibited in the Aston riots affair in 1884 found its echo afterwards during the attempted incursion of Lord Randolph Churchill, and, later still, of Lord Charles Beresford, into Mr. Chamberlain's territory at Birmingham.

No one who was present at that memorable scene in the House of Commons on July 27, 1893, when honourable members indulged in a free fight, can question the vitriolic intensity of the passion which was then inspired by Mr. Chamberlain's personality.

As "Judas" Mr. Chamberlain was referred to on political platforms long after the disruption of 1886.

There is no doubt as to the fact of Mr. Chamberlain having been one of the best hated and most suspected men of his day and generation—by those who do not know him.

The load of enmities concentrated on Mr. Chamberlain's head at home and abroad would have crushed a smaller man. As it is, writes Mr. Arnold White in the "Daily Express" he has lived them all down, and the affectionate devotion and blind trust with which he has always inspired his personal friends and followers are now shared by the public.

But if he is so hated, why is he loved? The answer is simple.

The key to the English character is pride and courage. Mr. Chamberlain is first, second, and all the time a fighter. He is a keen fighter and untiring opponent, and his sword play is as brilliant as it is adroit.

ALWAYS STRAIGHT.

But there is more than dialectical skill in Mr. Chamberlain's public speeches. He is always straight. When a man has courage and runs straight, it is only a question of time when he will be appreciated by the public. He may have to wait long years, but the time will come, for character tells in politics as in everything else.

Joe's character rings true as Damascus steel. He never went back on a friend, never flinched before a foe. When he struck he struck to wound; but he never struck with poisoned dagger, or used a rusty knife.

His blows were full and fair in the face of each opponent, and though he sometimes may have twisted the knife after it was in the wound, when the fight was over the rancour was gone. The absolute fidelity of Mr. Chamberlain to his friends and the dauntless courage with which he has faced his foe are the secret of the hatred and the love which he has successively inspired.

But there is another reason why Joe is loved. He is the one Minister during the late war who inspired the country with a sense of trust. But for him the wave of doubt and distrust of our rulers which has flooded the constituencies during the last few weeks while he has been at sea would have submerged the Administration.

Joe is like a sea wall. He protects the Government from the rising tide of contempt and anger which his colleagues have inspired.

Furthermore, Joe is the hope of the future. He is wearied out. Anæmic gout, the result of overwork in South Africa, has sapped his strength, but not his spirit. He needs rest; but the country needs him too much to allow him to take repose.

MASTER OF EFFICIENCY.

The reason why the present Government has been allowed such latitude in a succession of blunders is because the country knows that when necessity arises, Joe can be relied on to impart efficiency to departmental administration and integrity to the administration of the law.

The affection of democracy is like the affection of children. Once acquired, it is not difficult to hold. A sense of favours to come stimulates it. Five men out of six look upon Mr. Chamberlain as the only possible successor to Mr. Balfour under existing circumstances.

A General Election, according to the best judges would result in the defeat of the present Government and would leave the Irish in the position of arbiters. Already a new and heavy raid upon the purse of that patient ox, the British taxpayer, is being arranged for the benefit of the Irish landowners.

It is understood that Mr. Chamberlain is by no means at one with the landlord party as to the necessity or wisdom of taxing English homes to provide luxuries for absentee landlords. Mr. Balfour is pledged to some action of the kind.

With the income tax at 1s. 3d. Consols at 91, with a War Office seething with internal strife and riddled with incompetence, the average elector believes that he only man who can set things straight in the Army and Navy is the man who has been setting things straight in South Africa.

A GREAT TASK.

The task that awaits Mr. Chamberlain in England is immeasurably greater than the task he has recently performed in South Africa. The average elector has now correctly grasped the character of the first class fighting man who has returned from South Africa wearied out with his arduous labours for the benefit of the State.

To sum up, Mr. Chamberlain is hated because when he is in a fight he fights to win and because he is the best fighting man in public life. He is hated because he is a Radical with a profound sense of the greatness and the destiny of the Empire—an unpardonable sin in the minds of Little Englanders, who form the principal group of the alternative political party.

Joe is hated because he is a relentless and a bitter foe. His ways are, therefore, displeasing to the pococurante fine gentlemen whose methods and customs have been nearly successful in upsetting the British Empire.

He is hated because he is an efficient. The inefficient hate the efficient as the cat hates water and as the lazy man hates getting out of bed.

Joe is loved because he is a faithful friend, a loyal colleague, and a true patriot. He has great ideas and can express them better than any living statesman. He is an orator because he is sincerse. To the rare grace of sincerity he adds the fruit of vast experience in the arena of debate.

He, like Othello, is loved for the perils he has borne, but he is still more loved for the work that is still expected of him. The ball is at his feet, but I venture to predict that Mr. Chamberlain will never accept the Premiership except by force. He has agreed to serve under Mr. Balfour, and it is not from Joe that any reversal of the arrangement will proceed.

His love of flowers, of children, of art and of books is but the expression of that taste for the beautiful which belongs to every real man.

There is one more point in which Mr. Chamberlain differs from all his Ministerial colleagues, with the exception of his own son and Mr. R. W. Hanbury.

Joe has not an atom of "side." His manner is dignified, quiet, and cordial. No man living would dream of taking a liberty with him. But he obeys Lord Bacon's injunction to men in great place. He is accessible.

In his room, behind the Speaker's chair at the House of Commons, he receives all sorts and conditions of men. Thus he keeps in touch with the democracy, and thus retains that hold on the country which comes from personal contact with the people it contains.

Englishmen love the middle-class ex-merchant of Birmingham, whom they call "Joe," because he is a man.

THE Secretary of State for India has appointed Colonel T. Deane, C. B., to succeed General Sir John Watson, V. C., G. C. B., as Agent for the Government of India in purchasing horses for stud purposes. Colonel Deane was for nearly ten years Director of the Army Remount Department in India, and has been employed for the past three years on the Headquarter Staff of the Imperial Yeomanry. He was twice deputed to South Africa during the past campaign on special service in connection with that force.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

KING EDWARD'S TOUR.

DEPARTURE FROM LISBON.

MORE ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATIONS.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

The King has left Lisbon and gone to Gibraltar.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

King Edward had an enthusiastic send off from Lisbon.

In the course of his reply to an address presented by the Portuguese Commercial Associations prior to his embarkation, King Edward said: "I hope there will be a further expansion of trade between our respective countries and colonies, the integrity and preservation of which is one of my dearest objects."

This reference to the integrity of the colonies was received with vociferous cheers. In toasting King Carlos at luncheon aboard the yacht, King Edward said that there existed between the countries more than an alliance, namely, a strong feeling of trust for each other. England like Portugal had but one wish, namely, to uphold the honour of the flag and maintain the colonies possessed without encroaching on the possession of others.

King Carlos replying said that King Edward's visit had profoundly touched the hearts of the people. His Majesty, said King Carlos, could not have brought it to a happier close than by the speeches made to-day.

THE TROUBLE IN THE BALKANS.

A VILLAGE SKIRMISH.

THE USE OF BOMBS.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

There is no news from Macedonia or Albania beyond that of a fight between insurgents and Gendarmes at a village near Adrianople.

Dynamite bombs were thrown from the roofs on to the Gendarmes of whom there were four killed and wounded.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

REVIVED BY M. JAURES.

FORGERIES AND THE ESTERHAZY COURT MARTIAL.

RECRIMINATION AMONG EX-MINISTERS.

The Socialist member, M. Jaures, revived the Dreyfus case yesterday evening, in the Chamber, causing an excited debate by producing a letter written by General Pellieux, who presided at the Esterhazy court-martial, bitterly complaining that his Chiefs obliged him to act upon forgeries.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

In the French Chamber on Monday the Ex-premier M. Brisson charged the Ex-Minister of War, General Cavaignac, with concealing General Pellieux's letter from his colleagues. General Cavaignac gave a confused and unconvincing explanation.

The Government has promised an administrative enquiry with the assistance of the magistracy. This is a great socialist victory. The debate was marked by tumultuous scenes.

THE FRANCO-SIAMESE CONVENTION.

PERIOD OF RATIFICATION EXTENDED.

The period for ratifying the Franco-Siamese Convention has been extended until the 31st December.

EDUCATION IN LONDON.

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE SCHOOL BOARD.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

Sir William Anson has introduced a Bill abolishing the London School Board and making the County Council the Supreme Authority.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman strongly opposed the measure, and there is a prospect of the renewal of last year's education struggle.

BRITISH TRADE.

British imports for March increased by over six millions and the exports increased by three millions as compared with March, 1902.

MINISTERS AS COMPANY DIRECTORS.

TREASURY FINANCIAL SECRETARY RESIGNS.

Mr. Hayes Fisher has resigned the Financial Secretaryship to the Treasury.

Mr. Hayes Fisher made a statement in the House of Commons saying that while he was conscious of his own integrity, criticisms passed by Mr. Justice Buckley in the case of a company of which he was a Director had led to his tendering his resignation. Mr. Balfour and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman expressed their sympathy, and the House cheered Mr. Fisher.

COUP D'ETAT IN SERVIA.

KING'S METHOD OF DISSOLVING LEGISLATURE.

CONSTITUTION REVOKED AND RESTORED.

The King of Servia has executed a curious coup d'etat. He suddenly promulgated a decree revoking the constitution which he himself had granted on the 19th April, 1901, dismissing the Senate and dissolving the Skupshtina and annulling a number of laws passed thereby.

He then immediately promulgated a new decree restoring the constitution.

The motive of his action is unexplained, but while the Balkans are the centre of danger anything occurring in the Balkan States is closely watched.

THE CONGO STATE BOUNDARY.

NEW PROPOSALS.

Baron Vaneetveld, the Congo Minister of State, is now in London discussing certain proposals regarding the Lado enclave on the Nile. It is stated in Brussels that Britain desires to rescind the lease thereof granting to the Congo Free State compensation elsewhere.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE LABOUR DISPUTE IN HOLLAND.

LOCK OUT TO BE PROCLAIMED.

AMSTERDAM TRADE SUSPENDED.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

Some of the Railway men in Holland are returning to work under a threat of dismissal, but other trades, including the Bakers are joining the strike.

Lloyds announce that employers in Amsterdam will proclaim a lock-out to-morrow.

The traffic of the port will be entirely stopped. Additional troops are arriving at Rotterdam where a warship has been anchored off the city.

TRADE IN NORTH-EAST AFRICA.

EFFECTS OF THE JIBUTIL-HARRAR RAILWAY.

DECLINE OF ZEILA.

A report from the Consul at Berbera states that the trade at Zeila has declined twenty-five per cent. The decline is attributable to the Harrar-Jibuti Railway.

Zeila will eventually depend upon insignificant local trade.

AMERICA AND CHINA.

TESTING RUSSIA'S BONA FIDES.

It is stated in Washington that the insertion of the clause in the proposed Treaty between China and America whereby Mukden and Takushan are declared open to foreign trade is especially designed to test the soundness of Russia's promise to maintain the Open Door in Manchuria.

CALCUTTA PORT DUES.

PROPOSED RIVER DUE ON COAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 8.

In a letter to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce the Committee of the Wheat and Seed Trade Association recommend that a river due should, in future, be imposed on coal, but such coal as is shipped through the dock should benefit equally with wheat and seeds imports, and other goods in that reduction of direct charges to which the surplus revenues of the Port Trust are now being applied.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY FINANCES.

The Government of India in a letter to the Calcutta University notice that the cash balance at the credit of certain funds is unnecessarily high and suggest further investment being made in Government Securities.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

POONA, APRIL 8.

Henry Powell, aged 18 years, a ticket-collector at Lanowli, died of hydrophobia last week. The deceased lad was bitten as long ago as June last by a rabid dog, and he went to Kasauli for treatment where he remained three weeks. No bad symptoms declared themselves until ten days ago when the lad took part in a football match in which he was slightly injured. Hydrophobia set in and he died within three days.

THE INTER-'VARSITY RACQUET MATCH.

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 8.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent dated London, the 7th instant, says that Oxford has won the Racquet match with Cambridge by four games to three.

LADY GRANVILLE GORDON'S ESTATE.

A SEQUESTRATION ORDER.

The "Poineer's" London Correspondent cables that a sequestration order has been issued against the estate of Lady Granville Gordon.

SIR FREDERICK FRYER.

MADRAS, APRIL 8.

Sir Frederick Fryer, late Lieutenant-Governor of Burmah, who has just been relieved by Sir Hugh Barnes, arrived in Madras from Rangoon this morning accompanied by his son, Captain Fryer, who was his Private Secretary. They leave to-night for Bombay en-route to England. A salute of 15 guns announced Sir Frederick Fryer's arrival.

THE POLICE COMMISSION.

The Hon'ble Mr. Murray Hammick, who was the provincial member of the Police Commission, while it was sitting in Madras, has been deputed on special duty with the Commission at Simla.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It has been decided to close the Mountain Artillery Depot at Newport and to draw upon garrison artillery units in India for the men required for mountain batteries.

It is ruled that administrative officers of the Army Medical Staff need not vacate their appointments in India after five years' tenure but may remain on until retirement or promotion.

It is notified that Veterinary Colonel Glover proceeds home on relief by Veterinary Colonel I. Mathews in the appointment of Principal Veterinary Officer in India.

The following changes in the Intelligence Branch at Army Headquarters at Simla are notified:—Major Walton, 25th Bombay Rifles, to officiate for Major Clay on leave; Captain Ray, 7th Rajputs, to succeed Major Tod whose tenure has expired, Captain Rennick, 4th Punjab Infantry, becoming Staff Captain vice Captain Ray.

It has been decided to increase the establishment of Hospital Assistants by thirty-five in consequence of the increase to twenty-five per cent. in the reserve.

Major Grubbe, 2nd Connaught Rangers, and Major Hunts Blair, 2nd Gordons, are permitted to retire.

Captain Mudge, 1st Queen's, is appointed Deputy Adjutant-General, Musketry, at Meean Meer, vice Major Skinner, vacated.

Colonel Forbes commands the Madras District during the absence of Sir Norman Stewart on short leave.

Major-General Sir Richard Westmacott, K. C. B., is permitted to proceed to England on vacating Command of the Mhow District.

THE Boer Envoy, Thomas Angus Kelly, arrived in Bombay on Tuesday from Colombo, by the steamer Katoria, with a view to inducing the irreconcilable Boer Burghers, who are now left in India, to take the oath of allegiance. Mr. Kelly left for Ahmednagar on Tuesday night where the remaining Boers are located.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 8.

Mr. Ward, the Irrigation Officer on the Seistan Mission, was nearly drowned on the 19th March while making a bridge for the Mission transport to cross the Parian stream which was in flood. The boat in which he was seated was upset in a strong current, and Mr. Ward and two men with him were saved with difficulty.

COLONEL YATE.

TAKEN PRISONER IN THE AFGHAN TERRITORY.

On the 6th instant, Colonel Yate commanding the 29th Baluchis at Chaman, while out for an evening ride, is reported to have inadvertently gone a short distance beyond the Etti ish border into the Afghan territory. While watering his dogs at a pool he and his two orderlies were suddenly surrounded by armed Afghan Khassadars, who took the whole party prisoners to Spin Baldak fort, about six miles from new Chaman. The Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan is taking steps to bring about his release.

IMPROVEMENTS TO THE BENGAL WATERWAYS.

REPRESENTATION TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, in reply to an official note, have addressed a letter to the Government of Bengal on certain projected improvements to the waterways of Bengal. The schemes suggested in the note are the improvement of Bhagirthi River by a channel to the Ganges to be opened throughout the year for shallow draft vessels (2) Deepening of the Madaripur Bheel Channel so as to keep it open throughout the year for vessels of the size at present employed in the Assam and Naraingunge trade. (3.) Improvement of outer boat route from the Khulna to the Port Canning, and canalisation and enlargement of Tollys Nullah, so as to provide a route for steamers and flats from the Mutlah River to the Hooghly throughout the year. The Committee are emphatically of opinion that the execution of the three schemes enumerated would give a very desirable impetus to the inland trade of Bengal, and that without injury to the commerce tolls could be imposed ensuring an adequate return upon the capital expended.

REFORMS IN THE POLICE COURT.

The Calcutta Trades Association in sympathy with the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association have addressed a letter to the Government of Bengal on the subject of the Police Court delays. In the course of the letter several urgent reforms are suggested, including the appointment of a third stipendiary magistrate.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE STRENGTH OF THE NAVY.

"TIMES'" CRITICISM OF THE GOVERNMENT.

COLOMBO, APRIL 8.

Australian papers just arrived state that the "Times" commenting upon the passage of the Navy vote, remarks that the House of Commons is aware that no relief from the nation's burdens can be sought in the reduction of the Navy, yet Lord Selborne's maxim, that as there is but one sea, the Navy must be one, is contradicted by the War Office making military provisions on the assumption that Great Britain may lose her supremacy of the sea.

This incoherent policy, observes the "Times," paralyses Government; bewilders the country and is largely responsible for the failure of the Colonial Conference. Surely, it adds, the greater includes the less? Invasion is impossible if the Navy is equal to its duties as defined by Lord Selborne.

THE ESSEX SENSATION.

DISCOVERY OF REMAINS.

London, March 21st.—The "Daily Express" states in connection with the Clavering mystery that a skull has been found in an outhouse at Moat Farm, and that further human remains have been unearthed in the moat.

[The mail papers stated Samuel Herbert Dougal, aged 45, an army pensioner, was charged on March 19th at Saffron Walden, in Essex, with having forged a cheque and embezzled moneys belonging to a Miss Camille Holland, a wealthy lady, with whom he had lived at Moat Farm Clavering. Miss Holland mysteriously disappeared in 1899, and suspicions of foul play having been aroused the police began to drag the moat for the remains of the missing woman.]

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

GERMANY THE MOST ELIGIBLE ALLY.

London, March 21.—Herr Duelo, speaking in the Reichstag, on the Venezuela trouble, declared that Great Britain had got as much advantage in Venezuela as Germany. He further stated that the relations of America, Germany, and Great Britain emerged from the difficulty unimpaired. Germany, he avowed, was the most eligible ally in the world.

THE GREAT FIRE AT BHOWNAGAR.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT TWENTY LAKHS.

Our Bhownagar correspondent, writing on Monday, says:—"Ramnavmi" of 1903 will long be remembered by the inhabitants of Bhownagar owing to the great fire. At about 1 p.m. a fire was discovered in a three-storeyed house opposite to "Durbar Ghat," and in a few minutes the whole building was gutted. The inmates living on the second and third storey saved their lives by tying ropes to the railing of the gallery and sliding down. Within half an hour the Durbar Ghat was in flames, and the fire pumps and engines were unable to cope with the fire. The whole of Bhownagar moved out, but all the efforts of the people and the Municipal men to save the Durbar Ghat proved in vain. The fire quickly got complete hold and made rapid progress, extending to Mohta Falia. About 60 houses were destroyed. The Mahomedans combined, and directed their efforts to save the Masjid by pulling down the neighbouring houses and pouring water continuously on the walls and wood work by means of house pipes. The vegetable market being built of iron prevented the fire going further and fortunately the wind dropped. The towners and agents of the cotton presses lent their fire pumps. The fire is still burning midnight. Many people were injured. It is estimated that the loss amounts to about twenty lakhs of rupees. The glare of the conflagration was visible for many miles around. It is stated that such an extensive fire had never previously occurred in the history of Bhownagar. Had the fire occurred at night time the whole of Bhownagar would have been destroyed. The Durbar Ghat and the opposite side and the Mohta Falia now present a very desolate appearance.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. POMONE.

H. M. S. Pomone, Captain Harry Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, which port she left on the 30th March.

A PORBANDAR DEFAMATION CASE.

ACTION BY THE DEWAN SAHEB.

INTERESTING EVIDENCE.

In the Court of the Political Agent, Halar Prant, at Rajkot, the case in which Mr. Mandal Ajitral, Dewan of Porbandar, charges Modi Mussa Yakub, of Bombay, with defamation has been partly heard. The complainant alleges that in petitions to the Agent to the Governor respecting a claim against the Porbandar State defendant made imputations against him. Complainant in his evidence stated: Musa made two petitions against me to the Agent to the Governor. In the second application of 19th February, 1903, he says: "I acted in concert with my brother." This is false. Payment was made to Musa on 29th July, 1902, of the money due to him. Neither Musa nor his Vakil appeared for payment before they were paid. I sent for him. I heard from Mr. Kalidas that he was in the town having seen him near the palace and that he was a creditor of his Highness. His debt was long previous to the installation on the Gadi. It was private debt contracted as Kumar. I sent for Musa and asked him if he was Musa of Matheran, and also if he had any one to identify him. I asked if the State owed any money to him, and he said "yes." I then took him to His highness who, he said, would identify him. The cheque was given to him on 29th July on National Bank of India. After several days on 17th August I wrote a letter to Musa, got a reply to it on 23rd August, 1902. I replied to it. The letter produced by accused is the letter in question. On receipt of Musa's letter I wrote to the Loan Officer, Laxman Kamalshi, asking him as to the truth of the allegations. He brought back my letter to me and power of attorney executed by Musa Yakub and sealed by the First Class Magistrate. It was in favour of one Daya. I replied to Musa after the Mukhtiarnama was shown to me. I insisted on the written reply from Laxman Kamalshi and returned the note to him. He replied on 30th August, next day by an endorsement below my letter. Musa made no complaint to me before I first wrote to him. I started the inquiry because I heard that certain officers had taken money in the case. This was the reason for writing my first letter to him of 29th August.

Further examined complainant said:—I made inquiry in Musa's matter. In his letter he said that one Shivprasad of Rajkote had taken half the money. I understood that the allegation was against my brother Shivprasad and did not ask his explanations. I did not do so because Laxman said he was engaged as a Vakil. The note I produced in examination-in-chief was an official note sent to Laxman and replied to by him officially. With this explanation he sent a demi-official note, which he called private. I took no further statement from him. At that time I asked no other person about the matter. I waited for Musa's reply to my last letter. No reply came, and so I did not make any further inquiry before this defamation case was fixed. At the end of October or during November I made inquiry from Ranji and Govindji. I asked them only verbally to say what they knew about Musa's matter. I was satisfied from my inquiry that Shivprasad's conduct was fair. I thought that the information I had got was such that no explanation was necessary from Shivprasad. The result of the inquiry was reported to the Agent to the Governor. I think that it was not unfair for Shivprasad to take half the amount. When asked if I consider it fair considering that I knew he had done no work, I say that I knew from Laxman that he had been to the First Class Magistrate's Court for the Mukhtiarnama, and I knew it was the practice in Kathiawar to enter into speculative contract with pleaders. I reported the result of my inquiry to the Agent to the Governor was not called for by him. Before I made this report I had no talk with the Agent to the Governor about Musa's matter. I do not know if a pleader's presence is absolutely necessary in a Court to get a Mukhtiarnama signed. I do not think it is necessary. I believed that Shivprasad's agreement with Musa was speculative from what Laxman told me. By a speculative contract entered by a Vakil I understand a contract a contingent on a certain event happening. I do not distinguish between a speculative and contingent contract in this case. I had not made a fine distinction in calling it speculative. In saying that in Kathiawar speculative contracts are common, I meant contingent contracts. I understand that speculative and contingent have the same meaning. I did not take it in the light of a wagering contract. Mr. Shivprasad was not entitled to remuneration in the event of his case failing. I think not, but I have not read the contract. I heard what the contract was from Laxman. Laxman said that Shivprasad was to be paid in case Musa got anything from the Darbar. I know of several instances of speculative contracts by Vakils in Kathiawar. I know of the case in Jamnagar where a Vakil was to enjoy the produce of the village for some years in the event of the Girasia's succeeding in the case with his assistance. I also know of a case in which Mr. Abbeenand entered into similar contract in Abbeehand Khushalchand's case in Porbandar. In both these cases I think that even if the Vakil had done nothing he would have been entitled to the money. It was a contingent contract. I cannot say positively whether it would be of the essence of the contract for the Vakil to do some work. I think it must be of the essence of the contract that the result brought about should be due wholly or partly to the effect of such pleader in this case. Mr. Shivprasad did not speak to me nor the Rana Saheb. In this case money was not given to Musa on account of any effort made by Shivprasad. So I believe that Shivprasad was not entitled to any money in this case. I did not take any action against Mr. Shivprasad but told Mr. Quin to do so if he thought necessary. I spoke to him personally when I brought the letter to him. I did not say this in the letter, for the letter was for a different purpose. I have not reported the matter to Mr. Quin. I reported to his Highness. He did so to Mr. Quin. I have not made a written report to his Highness on this matter of Shivprasadh I reported orally that I thought Shivprasad ought not to have taken the money though if Mr. Govindji had taken, no one would have made any fuss about it. I reported nothing further as regards Shivprasad to his Highness. I said to Mr. Quin that if he thought Shivprasad's conduct unprofessional he should take action as he was in his jurisdiction. I said this to Mr. Quin of my own accord. I did not tell him that I thought Shivprasad was not justified in taking the amount. I told him that if Mr. Govindji had taken it, no fuss would have been made. I do not think that it would have been morally justifiable for Govindji to take money under similar circumstances. According to Kathiawar practice it would have been justifiable. I think that a fuss was made for nothing, and that this matter of my brother was made capital of by a certain clique to oust me. On my report to Mr. Rana Saheb he came to Mr. Quin to Rajkote and gave the papers to Mr. Quin. But for the clique Shivprasad's matter would not have come out in the light in which it is placed. I myself brought out the matter. By this I mean that I wrote the letter to Musa and so brought it out. I took no notice of Shivprasad's matter as I was waiting for Musa to take action. I knew that Shivprasad had done a morally unjustifiable thing as a Vakil. I know that every Vakil is expected to be a gentleman of good moral character. I know that they are allowed to plead under the presumption that they are of good moral character. If a pleader does a thing that is morally unjustifiable, it is a taint on his moral character. In my opinion there was a taint on Shivprasad's moral character. When there is a taint on a pleader's character there is sufficient ground to inquire into his professional conduct. There was sufficient ground to inquire into Shivprasad's professional conduct. I did not ask him to explain. I waited for Musa's action. Musa said he was cheated. On the other side Laxman stated that money was paid to him under Vakilatnama. I had only Musa's statement to show that half share had been paid. I wanted Musa to take legal proceedings against Laxman or my brother in Porbandar in such a way as he should think fit, either Civil or Criminal. I know there is a third way, a departmental inquiry against pleaders. It is my desire to make the local Porbandar bar as pure as possible in moral character. Whatever the result may be the effect of a departmental inquiry into unprofessional conduct of a Vakil is good in the interest of the bar.

Witness, further questioned, deposed:—Musa had written to me in reply to my letter that he had paid half the amount of the cheque to one Mr. Shivprasad Ajitral. Musa did not know that this man was my brother. I judge this from his writing one Mr. Shivprasad Ajitral. When Musa wrote this letter he was not a tool in the hands of the clique. It was not till January 13th or so that he was made a tool by him. Before that time Musa was not making a fuss because Shivprasad was my brother. When asked if I think that this being the case, Musa's complaints before January were honest, I cannot say because I do not know whether his charge of cheating was true or false. If he paid the money willingly, he was not cheated. Whatever movement he made then was not against me personally. I am of opinion that Shivprasad was not morally justified in taking the money. Before I got Musa's letter I wrote to him on 17th August that no one had done any work with me in this matter of paying him the money in the circumstance. I do not think that Musa's complaint in his letter of the 23rd, viz. that he had paid half the money to Mr. Shivprasad, was a dishonest complaint. I think that a pleader is bound just as much to follow the directions of morality as those of law. In telling his Highness that if Govindji had taken the money no fuss would have been made, I was drawing his Highness's attention to the conspiracy against me which was founded on this matter.

Witness was further examined before the Court adjourned.

THE FAR EAST.

THE UNREST IN CHINA.

TRIADS IN KWANGTUNG.

A Canton dispatch to the "N. C. Daily News" states that in addition to the rising of the Triad Society in Huichou, which is keeping the troops from Ch'ingchou quite busy, the members of the Society have recently attempted to create a diversion by raising the flag of rebellion in K'irchienhsien. To suppress this rising the high authorities of Canton have ordered a battalion of General Liu Kungfu's "Blackflags" to the scene of disturbance and it remains to be seen what these troops will be able to do. In the meantime disquieting reports from all parts of Kwangtung are constantly arriving at Canton, it being stated that the sympathisers with the Kwangsi rebels are getting more numerous every day.

The "Universal Gazette" gathers that the death of the Prefect of Liu Chou, Wangsi, while fighting the rebels in that Province, was not known to the Central Government till it had received the memorial of Acting Viceroy Tsen of Szechuen, who is a native of Kwangsi, and was informed of the above affair by his home folk, denouncing Governor Wang Chitchung of Kwangsi for being responsible for the present state of affairs in his native province. Upon the receipt of the memorial, the Government at once inquired of Governor Wang why the death of the Prefect was not reported and received a reply after more than ten days had elapsed explaining that it was owing to the interruption of the telegraph lines. It must be remembered that when they telegraphed to Peking asking that he might be transferred or allowed to retire, he made no mention of the Liuchou affair.

The Canton Correspondent of the "Hong Kong Telegraph" states that it was reported the town of Nanning had been attacked by Kwangsi rebels who had gained an entrance to the place and were practically in command. A telegram bearing out the statement was received in Canton but no news of the affair had been received at Wuchow.

PIRACY AND ROBBERY.

Native advices from Canton state that, on the night of the 15th March, the small village of Tai Loonge, situated on the banks of an offshoot of the Pearl River, in Shun Tak prefecture, was attacked by a large number of pirates. The sea-rovers came in no less than fifteen snake boats, and after ransacking and killing two of the crew of small crafts moored on the river, they landed and pillaged many of the houses. The presence of the robbers was first detected by one of the night watchmen who saw them landing, and on demanding the meaning of their presence, especially in the dead of the night, was promptly shot. The report soon aroused the other whatchmen, and the alarm gongs were sounded. A stiff fight is reported to have taken place, but the watchmen were of no avail against the robbers, who, after killing and wounding four men, soon had the place to themselves, pillaged houses, and managed to carry away loot to the value of over 5,000 taels.

A Canton despatch dated March 20th states: The Viceroy has received a dispatch from Governor Wong saying that he has routed the bands of marauders that had collected in upper Pak Sik. His men had three engagements with them, and the robbers were badly routed. The survivors have fled to lower Pak Sik, and he is pursuing them closely. I repeat says the correspondent of the "China Mail," what I have said before that these disturbances cannot correctly be called a rebellion. I am satisfied that the would be reformers are circulating exaggerated reports in order to secure money for their work, or rather idleness. I understand that quite a number of merchants and others here and in Hongkong are contributing to their funds.

BOXERISM IN CHIHLI.

According to the "Shanghai Times," a number of Boxer teachers survivors of 1900, have been gathering proselytes and adherents ever since the end of the last year. They practised their arts and incantation at nights in the remote corners of the districts, until at last the District Magistrate heard of it. The latter and the local garrison of the district raided the premises occupied by the Boxers one night resulting in the capture of some dozen of Boxers, men and women, after a stubborn resistance offered by them. The casualties among the troops were ten killed and a few wounded. The captives were decapitated on the spot at the instruction of Yuan Shih Kai. Flags swords and other warlike weapons were found on the premises. After this happened ten more Boxers were arrested and are now securely lodged in the magistrates' jail awaiting trial. It is not likely they will they will be again allowed to create more mischief as Yuan Shih Kai distinguished himself in 1900 as one of the bitterest enemies of the Boxers.

A great wave of unrest is dominating the whole country "side says the Tientsin correspondent of the 'Hong Kong Telegraph" and Boxerism under various names, with the old red lantern goddesses and familiar attendant trash, is in full swing, and at a signal the people would rise in even greater numbers than they did two years ago. A missionary friend told me the other day that around Tsunhua which is to the N. E. of Yung Ping on the Shanhaikwan road nothing but the extreme firmness of certain pro-foreign officials keeps the people from breaking out. There can be no question that every evil befalling the people is attributed to foreigners as a provoking cause in some way or another, and this keeping alive the fanatical hatred for which China has always been periodically famous.

MISSIONARIES' EXCITING EXPERIENCE.

A FIGHT WITH PIRATES.

The Rev. W. N. Fergusson writes from Chentu (Szechuen) on the 6th March to the "Shanghai Mercury":—

As you will no doubt have heard of our being attacked by pirates at Mo Tze Chang and of the result of the attack, I feel I ought to let you have a few lines stating the real facts. On the morning of the 21st of January, about 4 a. m., we heard a boat rowing and thinking it was an early passenger boat, we paid no attention. But as we had arranged to have early breakfast to let the Captain transfer some goods, as we were too heavy to get up the rapid, we called our boy to light the fire. The rowing ceased, but by the time the fire was alight it commenced again. We, thinking it was another boat passing, paid no attention, but concluded it must be later than we had thought. Just then the boat came crash alongside, a great row ensued, but we thought it was our boatmen quarrelling with the other boat for running into us. Before we had time to hear what was really the trouble three big, burly well-dressed fellows rushed into our sleeping apartment, Lifting the curtain, they stood but three feet from us. I at once jumped out of bed, when the man nearest

STRUCK AT ME WITH A SWORD,

but fortunately it caught in the curtain and he missed me. Before he had time to repeat, I seized my rifle and brought the barrel over his shoulders. The blow rather staggered him, and he made for the front room followed by his two companions. I followed too, plying my rifle over their heads and shoulders. On entering the front room I found five cusps awaiting me. They stood for a second, but finding the rifle barrel heavier than they had bargained for, made for the outer door. But on going out one of them with a backward stroke of his sword, struck me on the nose, cutting the nasal artery. The blow brought me to my knees, but he not knowing what he had done rushed on. This gave me time to get the case off my rifle. On going outside I found about 20 or 30 men. Striking right and left with the barrel of my rifle, they made for their boat, which was held alongside. On reaching it a shot was fired in my face but did not hit me, whereupon I opened my Winchester and fired three shots into their boat. They at once cut loose, and I knew from the Ah Ya! Ah Ya! that was called out as they drifted away that some one was hit, but just what damage was done we did not know. I at once returned to the inner room, where Mrs. Fergusson and Florence, my daughter, were, now quite weak from the loss of blood, for my wound was bleeding profusely all the time. Mrs. Fergusson soon got the wound washed and bound up. Then she and Florence went aboard the red boat which had come alongside, and so was ready to drop down the river if they should return in larger numbers, for we hardly knew what to expect, since on the shore in a semicircle around our boat were lights. The natives said they had a guard placed in case anyone should swim ashore and escape to report. I think more likely it was to help to carry off the spoil they were waiting for. However, there were about ten lights on the shore, but they went out or disappeared shortly after the boat drifted off. Two shots were fired by the Pirates in all, but neither of them did any damage to any of us. Not one of our boat crew moved out of their beds all the time, and it was all over before the Captain and the others from the back came out. Every one was frightened half to death. Our boy, who was up lighting the fire, was compelled not to speak, under the penalty of having his head cut off, and he concluded better our heads than his, so let them come right in on us without warning. Next day we learned that they did not stick to their boat very long, and that all our fears of their return were groundless.

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE EXHIBITION.

THE WALKLEY-JONES CONTROVERSY.

SIR CHARLES WYNDHAM'S "NEW THEATRE."

LONDON, MARCH 20.

The Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours opened its eighty-ninth exhibition on Monday. It can show some few works of real and decided distinction, and many of considerable ability; some of these last are unfortunately executed on so large a scale that they lose much of the finesse that a water colour seems to demand. That the great mass of the exhibition is no more than average in quality is perhaps natural when one considers that the gallery holds as many as six hundred drawings. It certainly makes it easier to detect in a flash work that is really good. No. 476, "Finished study for Apres," by the President, is very decidedly "really good." The figure is daintily poised, and the accessories (painted with wonderful detail) are altogether satisfactory. Mr. Dudley Hardy's "Toilers" (129) may be a faithful enough transcript from humble life; but it is dismay in execution, lacking in interest, and far too large. Mr. Lee Hankey's "It's the child's turn now" (369), although also too large, is impressive in treatment, and catches the right note of true Maeterlinck fantasy; the look of wonder in the face of the child with the clear eyes is full of pathos; but we prefer Mr Hankey, on the whole, when he deals with less complex emotions. Mr. Bram Shaw's "Spring in England (250) is full of life. The black-haired lady in the purple cloak is evidently enjoying the east wind. A maid and a missal by Reginald Frampton (266), is treated in a charmingly decorative way. A surprise by Tom Browne (474) has a pleasant colour scheme and a spirit of fun that is irresistible; is the boy or the little beast the more surprised? But it is in the landscapes that the traditions of the great masters survive and the best work is to be found. Among many good things we specially noticed the following:—Springtime, Boltren Abbey, Yorkshire, by Fernard Evans (284); Florence by Elwia Bale (55); a delightful impression largely handled On the Ouse at King's Lynn, by Alex. MacBride (109); Cardross Moss, by James Orrock (455), a fine example of this distinguished artist; The Common, by James Hill (198); A Summer Day, Perthshire, by R. B. Nisbet (194), and Autumn Moonlight (210), by the same Hambled on Common Surrey, by Alfred Powell (241).

There is much spirit and dash in Victory (184) by Caarles Dixon, one of the younger men whose ideas at present seem a little to resent their limits. Near Hunstanton, by Claude Hayes (22), is interesting for its fine, open sky; and in No. 179 the same artist has given us a bit of Surrey which he loves and knows how to paint. We were much charmed by several of Mr. David Green's sea-pieces. His large picture, Clearing after heavy weather, is a striking vision, skilfully rendered, and two small drawings, Low water, near Whitby (346) and Moonrise on the Kennett (347) show his clever technique to full advantage. That fine colourist Mr. J. R. Reid, contributes several works which may almost be said to sparkle and blaze; but we should like him to use less body-colour. Mr. H. Hine's drawings seem to us hardly so good as usual. Two delightful little pictures, No. 430, by Edward Fahey, and The Arch of Augustus at Perugia, by Frank Dean (188), should not be missed. There are a number of flower-pieces, mostly indifferent. Violets have found many votaries this year: we noticed at least six groups. Mrs Philip Hemsley's Brambles (201) and her Violets (286) are both charming in colour and arrangement. The miniatures do not strike us as a supremely interesting collection, but we noticed a few good things. Miss Lesa Hallam has no less than seven exhibits, all well worth looking at. The two most interesting of these are Esme, Daughter of the Rev. J. T. Pearose, of Barnard Castle, which is a study of a handsome girl of fifteen, the face full of expression and charm, well brought out by the artist; and No. 318, an excellent portrait of Mrs. J. Forbes Robertson. Mrs. Barnard's Miss Violet Labouchere (163) is good; and Miss Ethel Webling has never done better work than her Madame Duse and Auguste Rodin—both good subjects most sympathetically treated.

The Jones-Walkley controversy is not to be allowed to drop altogether, although the new issue to be opened up is almost entirely a side one. The Free Lance announces that Mr. Clement Scott is bringing an action for libel against the "Pall Mall Gazette" on the ground of a statement which Mr. Bourchier made, or was reported to have made, in the interview published in that paper directly after the original controversy. This is, naturally, neither the time nor the place for comment but surely so general a stir-up of vexed questions old and new can hardly prove diverting or agreeable to anyone directly or even remotely concerned. The original quarrel must have led a good many people to reflect upon how far a dramatic critic is either useful or necessary to the public or the playwright or the manager. Everyone has his own ideas and the pudding's proof is as usual in the eating. To the playwright criticism may obviously be most useful, and a case in point is to be found in The Prophecy which Mr. Dick Ganthony altered to meet the views of those whose duty it was to pass judgment on its first appearance. But of course all authors are not so tolerant of advice while even if that attitude could be secured from them the eye of criticism is apt to be so curiously affected by the individual brain behind it as to lead to a multiplicity of suggestions that could not possibly be followed all at once. Some people say that critics have no brains. But some people will say anything. At all events the dramatic critic is of some use in the world. And by this use to which he finds himself and his work pretty constantly put he acquires a certain publicity for what he writes and has a unique opportunity of making a wide appeal to an enormous circle of readers. We refer to the prevalent practice of adding extracts from the Press notices to the announcements of new plays in the advertisement columns of the morning papers. This entirely unsought rivalry with the great Mr. Puff ought, no doubt, to prove very gratifying to the "dramatic reporters." But we seriously doubt whether this is so. It is not even as if the wider public were allowed to read what the critic of the "Morning Wire" or the "Piccadilly Gazette" has really said. That is not the notion at all. The object is to present an imposing array of seemingly favourable Press notices to whet the appetite of possibly interesting playgoers, and the trick is quite easily done. Thus A writes in the paper which he represents that some crude melodrama, which has excited ribald laughter from the very gods, "made an impression that was unfortunate, if distinct," or B, criticising a particular actor, justly or unjustly condemns his whole rendering as wrongly conceived and badly executed, softening the harshness of his criticism by saying that he "played with better effect in the last scene." What is the result? Simply that in the next days advertisement of the play A is advertised as declaring that the play "made an impression that was distinct," and B as hazarding the opinion that Telotel played with effect. It is perhaps a comparatively trifling matter. But if it is done to gratify the critics and win their sympathy it is less moral than absurd while if it is done to mislead the public it is less honest than transparent. When the Poet Laureates work is seen on the stage many people will no doubt find plenty to say on that subject and Mr. Tree is said to be contemplating the staging of Flodden Field for charitable purposes in the middle of next season.

Sir Charles Wyndham himself opened his New Theatre in St. Martin's-lane last Thursday with an apposite and welcome performance of "Rosemary, Messrs Louis N. Parker and Murray Carson's popular play. Rosemary, that's for remembrance"—the title was apt and the performance excellent. It is obviously unnecessary at this time to dwell upon the story or the merits of the play. That Sir Charles was wise in his choice was made fully evident by the affectionate enthusiasm of a crowded house, and his announcement that the British Soldiers' and Sailors' Wives and Families' Association (Officers' Branch) would benefit to the extent of some fifteen hundred pounds was received with hearty cheers. Sir Charles repeated a performance as Sir Jasper Thorndyke

that has taken a deservedly high place amongst the triumphs of his career; Mr. J. H. Barnes, Miss Carlotta Addison, and Miss Mary Moore gained once again the sympathy of their audience; Mr. Leslie Faber did good service as Westwood; Mr. Harry Paulton undertook the part formerly played by Mr. James Welch with marked success; Miss Waldegrave replaced Miss Annie Hughes as Priscilla; and Mr. Alfred Bishop was absolutely inimitable as Captain Cruickshank. Nothing could possibly have been better than his portrait of the choleric and husky old sea-dog. Voice, gesture, movement were alike admirable and never exaggerated, while there was a breeziness about it all that almost led one to doubt the assertion that in the New Theatre delights are as rigorously excluded as any drama's critic ever could have been. As a "bonne bouche" to a most successful evening, Sir Charles Wyndham gratified his audience with a speech of a reasonable length, compounded of the sentimentality and humour that make so direct an appeal on all such occasions. He outlined future arrangements and called up memories of the past, dismissing by this simple process his "third friends in front" with an added sense of pleasure and profit. The "New" Theatre has got off very well.

The Royal Choral Society opened its proceedings at the Albert Hall with a performance of Dr. Frederic Cowen's setting of Sir Lewis Morris's "Coronation Ode," under the conductorship of Sir Frederick Bridge. The Ode is a robust piece of work, vigorous and sustained in spirit. Suiting the words with nicety, Dr. Cowen has succeeded in producing a rhetorical score containing no great tenderness or sweetness, but possessed of a certain sentiment of "go" which at times amounts to something quite majestic. The soprano solo part was taken by Miss Helen Jaxon, who sang with great spirit; and the chorus swung through its part with a will, and with abundance of energy. The Ode was followed by Sir Arthur Sullivan's "Golden Legend," once more, of course, under Sir Frederick Bridge's conductorship. "The Golden Legend" assuredly touches on one side Sullivan's high-water mark in composition. His genius, like Mozart's of course, lay chiefly on the humorous side of music; but, unlike Mozart, he was not uniformly successful in his sentimental inspiration. "The Golden Legend," was, however, a conspicuous exception, and in its the scattered indications of fine earnestness which lie up and down the pages of his comic operas seem to have been brought to a conspicuous proof in bulk. In those comic operas the ore, though rare, was genuine; in "The Golden Legend" he struck upon a vein of pure gold. In it he proved the full extent of his really great musical resources; and he did so without for a moment indulging in out-of-the-way harmonies or in "outre" melodies. From the opening chorus to the extremely fine epilogue, the means which he uses are, in the strictest sense of the term, legitimate; moreover, this absolute attention to rule never involves a taint of commonplace. "The Golden Legend" is, in fact, one of the last works which would have been cheerfully countersigned by any master whose date is previous to 1850. The performance was good without being supremely excellent. Mr. Ben Davies sang admirably, though he was not quite at his very best—the quality of his voice, that is, was as good as ever, but he struck us as being a little tired. Miss Macintyre and Miss Florence Belfield were respectively the soprano and the contralto of the evening, working energetically and conscientiously, while Mr. Dan Price's Mephistopheles was spirited and vigorous, reminding us at times indeed of Mr. Andrew Black's admirable impersonation of the same part. Taking the chorus, apart from its performance of the Evening Hymn, "O Gladsome Light," which it sang extremely well, and with a fine realization of the peacefulness of that great melody, we can scarcely say that its attack was particularly vigorous or distinguished.

The first of the spring salons, the Salon des Independants, opens to-day, in the fine building which sheltered the flower shows of Cours la Reine during the 1900 Exhibition. There are more pictures this year than there have ever been—no fewer than 2,462—and in order to place them all the committee has been obliged to erect extra columns in the hall, and load them with paintings. The effect is by no means graceful, and when the hall is overcrowded, as it will be to-day and the next few days, the danger to the canvases will be considerable. Artlovers may console themselves, however, with the fact that comparatively few of the pictures exhibited would be very much the worse after a dig from an umbrella; for, with very rare exceptions, this year's Independant show is a collection of the most daring daubs that I remember to have seen. Among the rare good pictures, which give all the more pleasure owing to their environment, is a cattle fair ("Foire aux Poeufs") by M. Milcendeau, which has both character and colour, three Breton scenes by Mr. Piet, which reproduce the strange sweet melancholy of the Breton landscape wondrous well, and some delightful drawings and pastelsby Forain. M. de Minartz, too, whose name is new exhibits some Paris nocturnes (in silhouette) which should attract attention.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE REMOVAL OF THE SALUTING BATTERY

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 31st March the Secretary submitted a Government Resolution, dated 27th January, Marine Department, communicating a letter from the Government of India to the effect that, in the opinion of the Government of India, the Saluting Battery may well be moved to Colaba if a suitable site exists for it there, as the objections raised to its location at that place do not appear of sufficient weight as compared with the inconvenience of having the Battery in one of the busiest quarters of the town.

A letter dated 27th March from the General Officer Commanding Bombay District, stated that the Lieutenant-General Commanding has suggested that owing to the undesirability of the Saluting Battery being located either in its present position or on the alternative site at Colaba, it should be removed to middle ground; that the Commanding Royal Engineer in his report gives an approximate estimate of the cost of removal and replacing it on the middle ground, and asking whether the Port Trust authorities will be prepared to defray the charges.

The Chairman mentioned that the expense of the transfer was estimated at Rs. 5,700 plus Rs. 100 per annum for the telephone. He reminded the Board that they had already agreed to bear the cost of removing the Battery in connection with the exchange of land at Jamsetjee Bunder.

It was suggested that it was very desirable that the Trustees should obtain possession of the present site of the Saluting Battery, when the guns are removed, which would admit of the extension of the existing new 80 feet road along the sea front.

After discussion the following Resolution was agreed to:—The Trustees are willing to pay the expense of the transfer estimated at Rs. 5,700 plus Rs. 100 per annum for the telephone. It should be represented that it is extremely desirable that the present site should be made available for extension of the road along the sea front.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT:—

	For week ending 27th Mar. 1903.	Total from 1st April 1902 to 27th Mar. 1903.	For week ending 27th Mar. 1902.	Total from 1st April 1901 to 27th Mar. 1902.
Vessels piloted into harbour	22	1,041	18	1,017
Do. out of "	25	1,021	27	1,011
" transported	12	717	12	704
" attended to	0	67	1	60
" warped	0	63	1	37

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Mooltan, Captain Cockman, which is expected in Bombay on Saturday next, brings the following passengers:—

Brooke Maj H M
Cooke Capt H W T
Crawley Mr and Mrs E and 2 children
Dougherty Lieut J L
Gough Lieut W G K
Gibson Mr B I
Hunter Col J G
Langstaffe Capt F W
McAfee Mrs Leslie
McWinn Miss M A
Penke Rev G C
Power Mr S J
Ralph Capt A J
Sheen Mr F J
Sommer Mr P
Staines Mr J
Sellar Rev J A
Thompson Mr W B
Williams Mr and Mrs C H
Weigbell Miss A
Woolner Mr A C
Wilson Col and Mrs

Mr. William Wilton, an Administrative Paymaster in Manila, who is charged with stealing from the Government there the sum of dols. 600,000, and who left Yokohama on the 13th of January in the N.Y.K.S. Shinano Maru Seattle, has been arrested at the last-named port. Another man is under arrest in Shanghai for a similar offence.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. A. G. Vieges presiding. There were present Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. T. W. Cuff, the Hon Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. K. E. Dadachanjee, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr. S. D. Khote, Mr. Munmohandas Ramjee, and the Secretary Mr. M. N. Wadia.

STORM WATER DRAINS.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner in which he stated that in response to the invitation of tenders for the work of constructing storm water drains in part of Glider Street and Foras Road, from Grant Road to Falkland Road, four tenders had been received, and they worked out as follows:—Messrs Esufali Abdulali and Co., Rs. 8,589; Messrs Ahmedali Gulam Hoosein and Brothers, Rs. 9,106; Mr. Gafurkhan Dawoodkhan, 9,157 and Messrs AthavleVaidya and Co. Rs 9,470. As the tender of MessrsEsufali Abdulali and Co. was the lowest, the Commissioner requested the sanction of the committee to its acceptance at rates aggregating Rs. 8,589 plus Rs. 1,369 for road repairs and Rs. 1,473 for contingencies and supervision based on the office estimates.

The Committee accorded the sanction asked for.

MORTALITY OF THE CITY.

The Commissioner had forwarded for the information of the Committee a summary of births and deaths in different localities of the city for the week ending the 7th instant.

In proposing to record the summary Dr. Dadachanji drew the attention of the members to the abnormally high mortality of the city during the week under report. He said that out of the thirty-two registration districts, twenty-eight should treble figures. It was peculiar that the Chowpatty District, which, being situated near the sea shore had been healthy during the plague years, recorded a mortality of 170 per thousand during the week, which was the highest figure ever recorded in that District. The highest mortality of the Chowpatty District during the last plague years had been 40 per thousand but the total of the last week had eclipsed all records. The state of affairs, he said, was due to over-crowding caused by the displaced population from the districts under the operations of the Improvement Trust. He considered that unless the improvement Trust carried on their operations section by section the condition of the city would not be improved. Dr. N. N. Katrak said that the mortality of Worli and Byculla had been highest during the week.

Mr. James Macdonald observed that they now realized that it would have been a wise policy had segregation been followed out.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said that it would be a very serious thing to have recourse to old measures of segregation. He considered a medium course should be adopted by segregating those who desired to do in chawls and health camps.

Mr. Cuffe remarked that notwithstanding the fact that the congested parts of the city had been relieved by the people having gone to reside in the suburbs plague was just as bad as before. The local trains were crowded both morning and evening and according to his estimation over a lakh of people were at present residing in the suburban districts.

Mr. Munmohandas Ramji said the authority should provide health camps for the accommodation of those who desired to leave the infected houses. At present owing to lack of such camps the people were compelled to live in the infected houses.

After some further discussion the statement was recorded. The Committee after transacting some other business adjourned.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE MAHOMED NOORMAHOMED COLSAVALLA.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which his lordship granted for a month.

RE NASARWANJEE MANEKJEE GHASVALLA.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, asked for leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices with an extension of the interim order. His lordship granted the application, an extension of the interim order being granted for two months.

RE RUNGILDAS BHUKANDAS SHROFF.

Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs Ardasir, Hormusjee, Inshaw and Co., on behalf of a creditor applied for a rule nisi, requiring the insolvent to show cause why he should not proceed with his petition and why, in the event of his failing to do so, he should not be punished for contempt.

His lordship: I cannot now grant an order for contempt before it is committed.

Mr. Vicajee: Your lordship will give us an order in the usual way.

His lordship granted a rule nisi requiring the insolvent to show cause why he should not proceed forthwith with his petition, the rule being made returnable on the 15th inst.

RE SHAMJEE DEWCURN.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia (for Mr. Manker,) on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an adjournment on the ground that he had not been able to serve some of the creditors. His lordship adjourned the matter till the second Wednesday in June next.

RE JACKERIA HAJEE JOOSUB.

Mr. Bahadurjee, for a creditor, asked for an adjournment on the ground that the most material witness for his client was attacked withplague.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia for the insolvent, said he was ready to proceed with the case. His client who was suffering from paralysis, had come up with great difficulty and could not come again.

His lordship said that under the circumstances the case must go on.

Mr. Bahadurjee said he opposed on the ground of concealment of property namely, certain ornaments, which he sold for Rs. 2,500 shortly after his insolvency, and also sold a prow.

His lordship said Mr. Bahadurjee must cross-examine the insolvent now and if in the meantime he made an affidavit showing the grounds for an adjournment his lordship would hear him.

The insolvent in cross-examination said he had a prow which he sold to his wife for Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 five or six years ago after the death of his mother. He swore that the prow had been in his wife' name for the last five or six years.

His Lordship: Have you seen the register?

Mr Bahadurjee said he had not. The fact was that his client was so sure of proving the sale of the ornaments after the insolvency that he did not rely much upon the sale of the prow. The ornaments were sold to Joosub Ibrahim, who was at present in Poona, but his mehta was to produce the books in court to prove entries of the sale of the ornaments. Unfortunately, however, he was attacked with plague yesterday.

Insolvent in answer to Mr. Bahadurjee, said he could not remember names at present. He had forgotten the names even of his relatives. He did not sell any ornaments in December, 1902.

After the examination of two witnesses for the insolvent the matter was adjourned till the first court day after the vacation.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 8TH APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen briskly to rapidly in many places to-day, and is now approximately normal over the whole country.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Poona, Dwarka, Jamnagar and Ratnagiri.

Temperature continues to be in defect of normal in many places. The maximum ranged from 107° at Akola to 84° at Dwarka and the minimum from 55° at Sirsa to 81° at Cuddapah.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in Sind, the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast. Humidity changes are irregular.

Rain in light showers fell at Bijapur, Cochin and Calicut.

Weather.—An abnormal south-easterly wind is blowing along the coast from Ratnagiri to Bombay.

Yesterday's Simla report says:—"The barometer is falling in Persia, where the weather is slightly unsettled. Ispahan reports light showers."

H. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

An extraordinary adventure befalt two Taunton children. The little ones, aged six and three, had been sent to Sunday school, but as they did not return to their home at the usual time, inquiries were made in all directions throughout the afternoon and evening, but without avail. Just before ten o'clock, however, Mr. Dyke, the father, received a telegram from the Great Western officials at Paddington stating that the children had been found there and would be sent back by the mail train. They must have entered the London train without being observed.

THE SIR D. M. PETIT (FIRST) BART. MEMORIAL FUND.

A MEETING of the general committee of the Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit (First) Bart, Memorial Fund, was held last evening in the Bai Bhikaijee Bengalee Girls' School, Fort, to determine the form of the memorial. Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, C. I. E., was voted to the chair.

Khan Bahadur Darashah R. Chichgur, one of the honorary secretaries read the following report of the committee:—

In accordance with the second of the Resolutions passed at the public meeting, the honorary secretaries addressed a letter of condolence, kindly drafted by Dr. J. Pollen, to the Hon'ble Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit and a similar one to Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, (second) Bart., and have received their replies conveying thanks for sympathy kindly expressed. The third Resolution, it will be remembered, was to the effect that subscriptions be invited from the public and a suitable memorial be provided in such form as the Committee may decide upon. The honorary secretaries are glad to be able to report that the total subscriptions realised amount to Rs. 44,354-9-8. This sum together with the interest accrued on Rs. 25,000 being part of the subscriptions invested with the Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, and the sum of Rs. 1,339 collected subsequent to the printing and distributing the report of the Fund, aggregate Rs. 45,932-2-8. Out of this amount have been met the expenses incidental to the raising of the Fund, amounting to Rs. 1,700, and about Rs. 850 will be required for further expenses to be incurred hereafter, thus leaving for disposal Rs. 43,432-2-8. It must be mentioned to the credit of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, (First) Bart's popularity that subscriptions were received from distant places like England, Honukong, Canton, Calcutta, Bhownagar, Ahmedabad, Broach, &c. Report of the proceedings in connection with the Fund embodying also a detailed list of subscribers was printed and copies thereof were distributed among the subscribers. Also the names of subscribers of Rs. 10 and upwards were published in the local English and Vernacular papers. The honorary secretaries have received a letter from Khan Bhadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., F.R.I.B.A., M.I.C.E., suggesting that the commission of a statue of the late Baronet, if a statue is decided upon, be entrusted to Mr. Wade. A letter was also received from the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat of Broach suggesting that the amount (Rs. 233) of subscription collected in Broach towards the Fund be utilized towards the Fund for the maintenance of the J. N. Petit, Zoroastrian Girls' School in Broach, which is in great need of money, or devoted to founding Scholarships to be awarded in the school. It is for the Committee to decide what form or forms the memorial should take. It may be mentioned that a full size marble statue will cost Rs. 25,000.

Mr. N. A. F. Moos proposed that a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,000 be set apart for providing a statue of the late Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit (First) Bart.

Mr. R. Ratnagar seconded the resolution, which was adopted.

Mr. Jehanghir Dossabhai Framjee Karaka proposed that the following Committee be appointed to arrange for a site for the statue and determine the form of the further memorial to be provided with the remainder of the fund and that the honorary secretary be authorised to carry out the above resolution and generally to do whatever may be necessary in connection with the fund:—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, Sir Bacsetee Mountains, to break up a band of Indians that had taken the warpath. After a long march the Mexicans succeeded in locating the Yaquis. After a number of small skirmishes the Indians fled to the north slope of the range, towards San Marcial. A courier sent out from the regular troops reached San Marcial and informed the people of that town that the hostile Indians were almost at their doors. Soldiers stationed in the town were sent out to meet the advancing Indians. This detachment came upon the Indians six miles from the town, where they had fortified themselves in a wooded spot. The 12th battalion had not caught up with the Indians since they had fled to the San Marcial side of the range, and the detachment from that town went into the fight unaided. Although they lost a dozen killed, the Mexican forces came out victorious, and succeeded in driving back the foe.

The Yaquis, who seemed also to be between two fires, were desperate. It was just at this time that another party of Yaquis came over the mountains in the rear, and attacked the 12th battalion. The members of this force were pressed by Yaquis behind, and forced to face the Yaquis in front, who were being driven back by the soldiers and civilians from San Marcial. In this condition of affairs the fight took place. It is certain that at last accounts the regulars were in a critical condition and had lost heavily.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, Sir Jehangir C Jehangir Kt Mr Nussarwanjee N Wadia, Khan Bahadur M C Murzban, C I E, Mr N A F Moos, Mr Eduljee N Setna, Khan Bahadur D R Mody, Mr Edulji Framji Dinshaw, Mr Dadabhoy Framji Cama, Mr Framji Cowasji Banaji, Mr Rustom Framji Cama, Mr Jehangir R Mody, Mr Framji Nasserwanji Mody, Mr Framji Cowasji Jehangir, Mr Framji Dinshaw Petit, Mr Framji Cowasji Davar, Mr Framji Cowasji Banaji, Mr Framji Nasserwanji Petit, Mr Framji Cowasji Dinshaw

WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. E. F. Benson has written a Book of Months, which may also be described as a calendar of impression. Taking the year month by month, he sets down a sort of panoramic causerie on it and its moods. Mr. Heinemann is publishing the volumit.

Mr. Bliss Carman, the Canadian poet, is bringing out a new volume of verse entitled The Pipes of Pan. This is the name of the first poem, a long one on the joy of living and the beauty of nature. Mr. Bliss Carman, who visited London a few years ago, is now staying in New York. Mr. Murray is publishing The Pipes of Pan here, and it will also appear in America.

If Sir Robert Hart ever finds time to write his autobiography it will be a most interesting book. Meanwhile he is too busily employed otherwise, but is adding a chapter to his book. These From the Land of Sinim. This chapter, like the rest of the work, deals with the situation in China, and in particular with reform and the Powers. A new issue of the volume to include it will be published at once by Messrs. Chapman.

Thanks to the discovery of documents at Copenhagen where she spent some time last summer, Mrs. Gertrude Atherton has been able to clear up the mystery hitherto attaching to the origin of Alexander Hamilton, the American statesman. She has obtained this fresh information since she wrote her recent novel, The Conqueror, of which Hamilton is the hero. He was born in the Danish West Indies, and thus it happens that a paper giving particulars of his family tree happens to be at Copenhagen. Its contents, with other interesting materials, will be given in the volume of Hamilton's letters, edited by Mrs. Atherton, which Messrs. Macmillan are just publishing.

A volume on birds is being added to the pretty series about natural history and open-air subjects which Mr. Heinemann is publishing. It is by the wife of a well-known American publisher, but she writes over her maiden name, Neltze Blanchan. What, she asks, is a bird's point of view towards life? She answers that it is very much the view of man himself. Protection from enemies, the preservation of the family, a sheltered home, abundant food and pure water—these natural rights, birds, like men, are always seeking. The book is prettily illustrated.

Our aim, says Mr. Dent of a new venture which he is preparing, is to give as complete an edition as possible of Lamb's work, and to illustrate it with such pictures as will illumine the text. To this end he has just acquired the rights of an edition of Lamb that Mr. Percy Fitzgerald edited some years ago. It contains many copyright letters, especially in the correspondence with Coleridge, which are not available otherwise. Nothing that can be established as Lamb's is being left out of Mr. Dent's coming edition, which he estimates will contain no fewer than 500 letters.

A book that is meant to find its readers among students of agriculture and farmers will shotly be published by trated. Mr. Murray. It is by Mr. A. D. Hall, the director of the Rothamsted Experimental Station, and is illustrated. Its title is The Soil, and its purpose is to tell all about the subject so indicated. There has been a complaint in the past that English farmers are not very good book-buyers, even when works relating to the their own calling are concerned. In the case of this book they will not be able to plead that its price is prohibitory, since it is only 3s. 6d. It is to be followed by other volumes on the English farming world.

Mr. Heinemann writes as follows with reference to a review which was published the other day:—In your very kind and appreciative notice of Mr. Zangwill's The Grey Wig you lead the reader to infer that only two of the stories are new. May I be allowed to say that his little prefatory note has probably misled your critic? There are only two stories of Mr. Zangwill's early days, and those are absolutely out of print [and practically impossible to obtian, even through secondhand channels. All the others have never before been printed between book covers, and the longest and most important of all has never even appeared in any English periodical.

An American writer on sociology, Mr. Lester F. Ward, is publishing a large book with Messrs. Macmillan. It is the result of long study, and is based on lectures that he delivered at several of the leading American universities. He has divided his inquiry into two parts—first, the origin, nature and spontaneous development of society, and, secondly, man's methods for the artificial improvement of his social conditions. The present volume relates to the first part, and another treating of the second line of study will appear later. Nothing has been more remarkable in America within recent years than the growth of literature on sociology. It is engaging serious American students almost as much as the historical research in which they excel.

Dr. Murray has something of interest to those who delight in the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy to say in the coming section of the Oxford English Dictionary. Remarking that verbs compounded with out as a class were apparently eschewed by Bacon, he continues:—It is noteworthy that while Shakespeare uses fifty-four of these verbs, for thirty-eight of which he is our first, and for nine of them our only, authority, we cite Bacon only for two, one of which, indeed, outshoot, had, in those days of archery been in common use for more than seventy years. The contrast between the language of Bacon and that of Shakespeare in this respect is the more striking, seeing that other contemporary authors—e.g., Ben Jonson—used these out verbs almost as freely as Shakespeare himself, without, however, yielding anything like the same number of first intances. Baconians will p'ease note."

The new number of the little monthly issued by the Oxford University Press in reference to its books has some interesting Shakespearians. It gives an analysis of the First Folio census which Mr. Sidney Lee recently complied for the Oxford facsmile of the Chatsworth copy. Of the First Folio, 156 copies are known to exist, and of these ninety-eight are in England, America has thirty-nine, the British Colonies three, the Continent of Europe two, and fourteen are untraced. Naturally the copies are in varied states of preservation, and only fourteen reach the highest state of being, in good unrestored condition. We have in London public institutions twelve examples of the First Folio, New York has five, Oxford four Cambridge three, and Stratford-on-Aven three.

W. S. Lilly's book, Christianity and Modern Civilisation, will shortly be ready.—Messrs. B emrose have in preparation a work on Old English porcelain, by Mr. Solon, the well-known potter, artist, and collector.—The volume on Rossitti which Mr. A. C. Benson is writing for the English Men of Letters Series may be expected in the autumn. The same applies to the monograph on Maria Edgeworth, by Miss Emily Lawless.—Electrical Engineering is a practical elementary text-book which Messrs. Harper announce. It is written by a well-known German engineer, Herr Rosenberg, and is now translated for English students.—A new authort Mr. Ridgwell Cullum, has written a story of which Messrs. Chapman are hopeful. It is entitled The Devil's Keg, and it deals with Canadian ranch life.—Messrs. Chatto will shortly publish Semi-Society, a story by Mr. Frank Richardson. It is in the same vein and has the same characters as his novel The King's Counsel. —Miss Constance Smedley, who wrote the oneact play Mrs. Jordan, in which Mrs Patrick Campbell appeared, has now written a story which Messrs. Cassell will publish under the title An April Princess.—Mr. Charles Booth's new volumes on the life and labour of London will appear next week.

At the same time came the news of the very premature death under fifty years of age of Colonel Henderson, the author of Stonewall Jackson, a book which published in 1898 is already a classic of military literature. Appointed in 1822 Professor of Military Art and History at the Staff College, he accompanied Lord Roberts to South Africa as Chief Intelligence Officer, and was selected as the obviously fit and proper person to edit the official history of the South African War. It this matter, as in others, his early death is, I imagine, an irreparable loes, though I observe that Colonel Lonsdale Hale in the Times has expressed his regret that Colonel Henderson was ever selected for this work, holding that the country would have benefited more by his criticisms of the conduct of the war and the lessons to be deduced therefrom if he had been unhampered by an official retainer.

THE 'snakes' seen by victims of delirium tremens have been made visible to French oculists in some recent experiments. The ophthalmoscope was used to examine the eyes of sixteen alcoholic patients, when it was found that the minute blood-vessels in the retina were congested, and in this condition these gently moving objects would be projected into the field of vision as something very much like black, squirming serpents.

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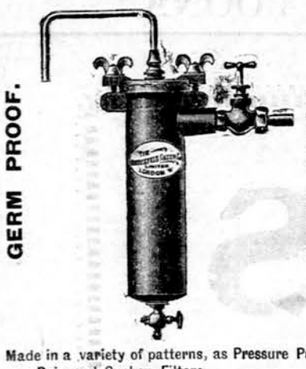

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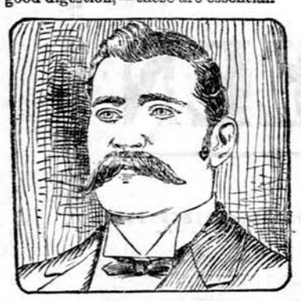

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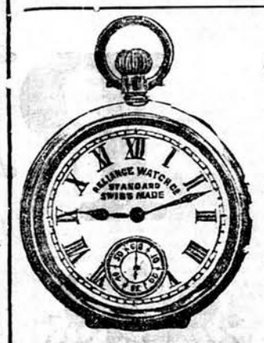

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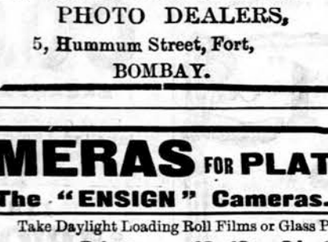

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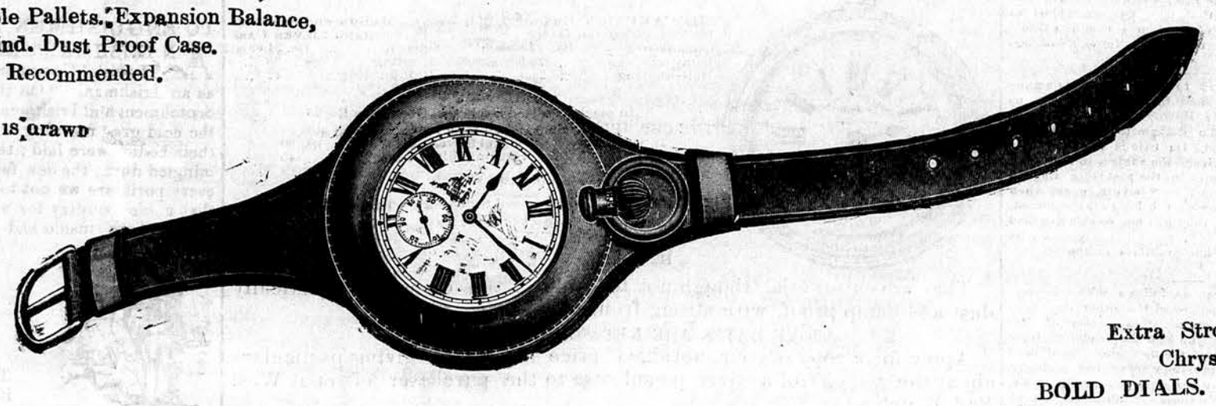

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